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THE NEW "IDEE NAPOLEONNIENNE."

THERE seems some reason to fear that over-jealous friends of the French alliance will manage to make the two countries dislike each other thoroughly. There is one feeling which (whatever changes occur in our public opinion) survives them all—the feeling of ancient national pride. Now, the measure which has sprung out of the recent crime in Paris, is, at all events, something entirely new in the history of our civilisation. It is the assumption of a new attitude towards the Continent—it is an innovation on the established British character. View it as favourably as we may, it marks a change in the relation of the British people to foreign despots. Unpleasant in several of its associations, it becomes quite painful when regarded as a sign of the times.

For, after all, when we regard this bill as a political fact, it amounts to a kind of *recognition* of tyranny. We would not be misunderstood here. We do not charge Napoleon III. with the crimes of which the history of tyranny is made up; nor do we say that political assassination is to be allowed to be pursued, like any other legitimate trade, in a free country. But we do say that there is danger lest any future ruler of France should deduce from such a measure the corollary that *we* are bound to protect a life which may be a curse to the world. After all, we must face facts; and we would like to know whether British law is bound *ad infinitum* to give security to any Nero or Caligula, who, in the confusion of modern politics, may hereafter seize a throne? This is the principle involved—and we pronounce it,

without hesitation, a bad one. Common sense teaches that he who seizes a crown by force does so at his own risk. He robs thousands of their liberty, and he cannot but expect that they will not be very nice in their way of revenging themselves. He may think that he is benefiting their country in the long run; but that is only his private assumption—and he is bound to take care of his own head like any other adventurer.

It will be urged, perhaps, that this would justify assassination as a principle; but we do not admit the consequence. We have said before that all assassination has something in it repugnant to human and natural feeling. But that admission still leaves it open to discuss what steps should be taken to check preparations for such a crime made in one country against the ruler of another. And, on this point, we can only say that the common law of the land is all the protection to which any potentate is entitled. Why did not Napoleon try our Courts of Law before asking for a special measure from our Parliament? There are good lawyers and statisticians who hold that our laws protected him sufficiently already; and all that we are really bound to do is to try his enemies for offences when they really commit them. Had we found Orsini absolutely in the act of preparing assassination, it would have been our duty to receive the charge against him. But to watch a man on the chance that he may be meditating such crime—that is none of our business. If an Emperor wants spies here, he must keep them for himself, as at Paris.

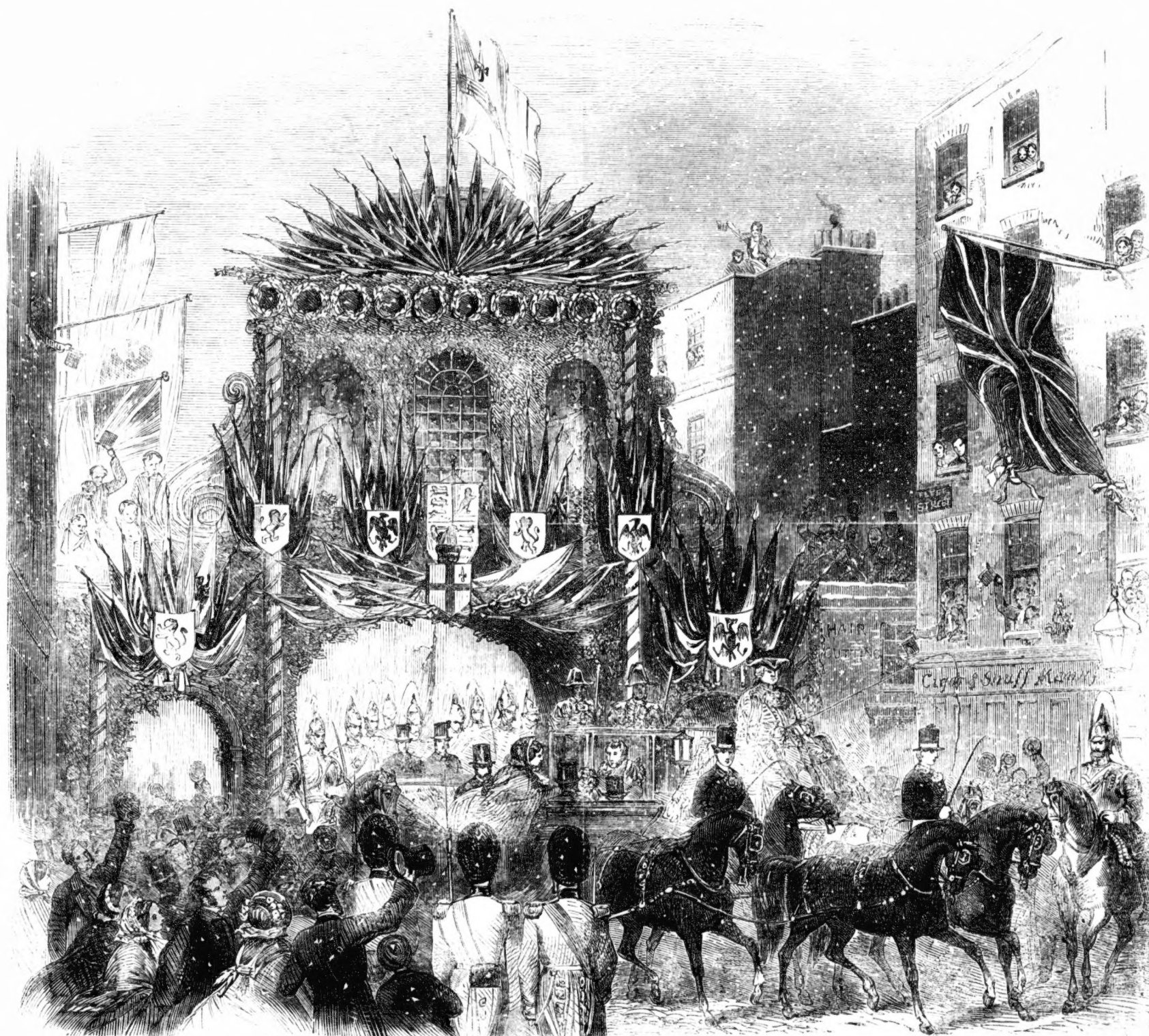
Perhaps, if the mere letter of the bill were stuck to, there would be nothing so bad about it. It might pass for a kind of

compliment to a faithful ally. But the danger is, that this bill will only be one of a series, and that the principle involved will be made a precedent. Already, ugly things have been done in this country by the sympathisers with despotic power. But what shall we see when it comes to be looked on as a regular thing for Britain to undertake the protection of despots from refugees? Imperceptibly, our country will be less and less a political lum—imperceptibly, we shall find ourselves regarding the tyrant as the real object of sympathy, and the refugee as the villain.

Now, it is of great importance that this country should not sacrifice any of its ancient points of view. This is a country of which constitutional freedom is the political life-blood. In the present stage of the world we see many despotisms extant; and as we must act with them, we must to a certain degree recognise them; but we must never recognise them *as despotisms*—never accept their principle of conduct as a right and desirable principle. They must accommodate themselves to our necessities, not we to theirs. Better lose Napoleon's friendship than our old honour.

These are the kind of considerations which induce us to regret that the session has begun with the French bill. We are willing—and we should always be happy—to see Napoleon get justice from our laws against men opposing him by unfair means, but we do not think that a special measure for his protection was necessary, and we think the principle involved in it bad.

This topic has demanded and obtained a special prominence; and if the bitterness with which the French army heralded it



THE LORD MAYOR RECEIVING THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FRIEDRICH-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AT TENDE BAR.

The following is the official translation of the despatch received from the Polish Legation at London, dated 12th July 1900, and addressed to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Potulski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reference to the Polish refugees, addressed by Count Walewski to Count Platen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Berlin, on the 27th June 1900, and communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Potulski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 12th July 1900:

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

A speech recently delivered by M. Bravo Murillo made a great sensation. He declared that for some time past Socialist opinions had made such progress in Spain that society was seriously menaced, and possessors of property would do well to be on their defence. The best way in which these persons could defend themselves was, he said, to pay larger taxes, so as to enable the Government to take proper measures for the preservation of order. With respect to the property of the clergy which had been sold, he thought that an indemnity ought to be granted to the clergy, but that the Holy Father should be supplicated to sanction the sale; and as regarded the ecclesiastical property not yet sold, his opinion was that it ought to be restored. He then went on to say that, in order to re-establish society firmly on its basis, it would, in his opinion, be desirable to confine the right of voting to the persons who paid the highest amount of taxes, to reduce the number of deputies, to have no functionaries and no military officers in active service in the Chamber, and, lastly, to have the discussion secret.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederick-William has refused to receive the deputations of the political associations, which has produced some sensation at Berlin. These associations have been accustomed to put themselves forward on all occasions, and they had now requested permission to congratulate Prince Frederick-William. The Prince refused, observing that he did not like political demonstrations.

ITALY.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Milan, Modena, Piacenza, and Genoa.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Through the good offices of the British Consul at Sarajevo, an armistice between the Turks and the Montenegrins has been concluded.

AMERICA.

There was a doubtful report that Santa Cruz had been bombard- ed by the Spanish fleet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Maemo, Nadanna, and Quesha, three noted Caffre chiefs, were confined in the Cape Town Jail. Several others had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for the part they had taken in the project to starve the tribes into a war on the colonists.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

CAPTURE OF FURRUCKABAD—DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY BY MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch to the following effect was received at the Foreign Office on Tuesday:—"Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Furruckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd of January; and Gorruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadur. Seven guns taken; two hundred of the enemy killed. Our loss only two Gorkhas killed and seven wounded."

Private telegrams add some particulars to the above very meagre despatch.

Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 2d of January, and was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column. On the 2nd the rebels had attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, but they were repulsed after a severe skirmish, in which the enemy lost all their guns, seven or eight in number. In the evening of that day they evacuated Furruckabad, abandoning all their heavy artillery.

General Outram's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at the Alumbagh. The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

Brigadier Walpole occupied Etawah on the 29th of December. He proceeds to Mynpoore, and thence will join the Commander-in-Chief

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character. The direct roads between Calcutta and Delhi are now open.

The Chittagong mutineers were attacked by the Sylhet Battalion near the frontier of Tipperah. The mutineers fled, but were pursued, and many overtaken and put to death.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Mesquit and D-Ihi divisions to the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence.

The 92nd Regiment was detained in Egypt on board the *Urgent*; no steamer at Suez to take them on.

The Calcutta export markets, after undergoing some further depression, were again "looking up." The import market was likewise

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

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A Foreign Office telegraph says:—"Our forces landed at Canton on December 28, British 4,600, French 900. On the 29th the walls were escaladed and the heights within the town in our possession by nine a.m. The advance within the city but feebly contested. The damage to the town very small. Captain Bate, of her Majesty's ship, *Telesma*, killed."

Another message is to the following effect:—"The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault, in three divisions, two English and one French, was given at six o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Gough's Fort was taken at two o'clock, and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city."

ASHERHAM'S RETURN TO HIS NATIVE LAND. We have not the slightest desire to call for any military censure on the General. We are even willing to hear his panegyric, which will no doubt duly appear. His lot, it is said, a good officer in China, and we are thankful that the military conduct of so dangerous a province as the Punjab, which he defended, has not fallen to his lot. So we may agree that by his last achievement he has deserved well of his country. With the glance of genius he saw the measure by which he could strike the deadliest blow at the enemy, and he executed it with the utmost secrecy and promptitude. You and Nona Sahib may have turned pale to hear of the masterly movement of the General, with all his stores and baggage—on to the dock of the company's steamer! Surely the K.C.B. could hardly be too high a reward for one who has thus struck terror into our enemies in two great divisions of the globe!—Times.

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THE EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

According to one of our contemporaries, the new Minister of the Interior for France was, in 1851, "one of the many soldiers of France serving in Africa who were brought to the notice of the President of the Republic as men apt to be made use of for the accomplishment of the designs which had long been in contemplation, and who were ordered home to be ready for the moment of action." General de Colbert, Espinasse distinguished himself on the day of the *coup d'état* by turning the members of the National Assembly out of their parliament-house at the point of the bayonet, and by arresting General Fleury, with whom he had dined the day before, and whose hiding-place in case of need, he had on that occasion learnt. For these acts he was rewarded, early in 1852, by the commission of a general of brigade. At the commencement of the war with Russia he was appointed to command a division of cavalry, and made that disastrous *reconnaissance* in the Dobrudscha which resulted in the utter annihilation of several regiments. Marshal St. Arnaud, not being satisfied with his conduct on that occasion, sent him home, but it is to be presumed that his explanations were satisfactory to the Emperor, since his Majesty entrusted him with a command in the Crimea, and at the conclusion of the war appointed him one of his aides-de-camp. Since that time he has lived at the Tuilleries, and has been honoured by the personal friendship and intimacy of the Emperor. It would be idle to speculate upon General Espinasse's capacity in his new office. He never sat in any deliberative assembly; never held any civil office, and is altogether without administrative experience, except during a week in the Dobrudscha, when he certainly did not succeed in providing food and forage for his soldiers and horses. The reputation of a degenarated in many quarters as equivalent to a declaration of incompetence. There is no instance of a soldier having been named Minister of the Interior since the time of General Carnot, the father of the present member for Paris, who held that office in the time of the first empire. It is especially worthy of note that the present minister is a degenarated not only Minister of the Interior, but Minister of 'Public Safety'—a totally new adjunct to the title."

General H. J. J. is about forty-six years of age. He is a native of Brittany. A few years ago he met with an extraordinary accident, which has left singular scars upon his face. He was giving a piece of sugar to his horse, holding it between his teeth, when the animal bit him so severely that his jaw was injured, and several pieces were driven in. He then cut.

...has abandoned herself for six years to a confidence, which was too passive perhaps, in the subsistence of an oriental passion, which the rage of the Sovereign and the solemn will of the country seemed to have extinguished. The generosity of the Emperor, multiplying pardons and amnesties, itself afforded a pledge of this real, but incomplete, return of calm.

"An execrable attempt has revealed to us the savage resentments, the culpable hopes, that still brood in the breasts of the revolutionary party.

"The strength of this party, Monsieur le Préfet, we ought neither to exaggerate nor underrate. Its odious attempt has just re-awakened the apprehensions of safety which she demands. There is no question of discretionary measures or of superfluous severities; but a necessity exists for an attentive, incessant supervision, eager to prevent, prompt and firm to repress, always calm as it becomes strength and right to be; and the people who are justly alarmed must understand that it is for the good to feel reassured, and for the wicked alone to tremble. This is the most important part of my task, Monsieur le Préfet, and hereby is explained the choice which the Emperor has made of me. France desires the maintenance of order, and of respect for the institutions which she has consecrated by her suffrages, as well as the energetic repression of the plots directed against the Sovereign she has conferred on herself. She will have what she demands."

"In order to attain this exalted object, I count on your energetic and sustained cooperation, as you may depend on my support. We have mutually, as the guarantee thereof, my devotion to the Emperor and yours."

MISSION OF SCHAMYL.—A telegraph from St. Petersburg of the 11th, announces that after some severe actions, which lasted from the 7th to the 11th of December, Schamyl has been obliged to consent that all the population of the Great Tchetchna shall submit to Russia.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—Certain Circassian slave merchants, who were proceeding to Constantinople to sell some young women and children, were refused passports by the Russian consul at Trebizond. The slave-dealers took up arms, and threatened to set fire to the consul's house. The resident Europeans and the consuls of France and England, to the number of 300 persons, armed themselves, and gathered round the Russian consulate for its defence. In the end, the Pacha interfered, and put a stop to the disturbance.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—The States of the Swedish Diet have once more before them a project to relax the law against apostasy from the Lutheran, which is the established religion of the State. As the law at present stands, every Swede abjuring the State religion and becoming a Roman Catholic incurs confiscation of his property and banishment of his body. Some months ago a bill to abolish these penalties, brought in by the Minister, was thrown out of the Diet. Now the order of nobles which rejected the former, has presented a bill of its own, abolishing confiscation and banishment, but depriving a convert of all civil and political rights, and inflicting fine and imprisonment on persons attempting to proselytise.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF AN AUSTRALIAN SHIP.—Captain Clark, of the *Auchinloch*, which arrived at Melbourne on the 12th of December, makes a report which will fill many a heart with anxiety. When in latitude 50 deg. 19 min. S., and longitude 38 deg. E., he sighted four large icebergs; and on the 15th of November, in latitude 49 deg. 16 min., and longitude 43 deg. E., passed about one-half of the hull of a large ship, apparently not long in the water. It had the appearance of having been rubbing against rocks, or ice, as it was very much chafed. No further particulars could be obtained, as it was blowing hard at the time. Again, on the 30th of November, in latitude 48 deg. 15 min. S., longitude 113 deg. E., the *Auchinloch* sighted 20 feet of a ship's main rail, together with six stanchions and bulwarks attached, painted stone colour.

MURDER OF A BRITISH TRADER.—By the African mail we learn that a murder had been committed at Elobey, one of the Corisco islands. A Captain Stewart, a British trader, residing there, had been massacred by the natives, who first shot him, and then cut off his head in the presence of his wife. As there was no Spanish vessel of war in the neighbourhood, application for assistance had been made by the Government to the British authorities, who were about to despatch a man-of-war to the place. A Krooman had also lately been murdered at Bonny by the natives.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE SEA SERPENT.—Captain Harrington, of the ship *Castilian*, with his first and second officers, declare that on the 12th of December, being then near St. Helena, they saw a serpent-like monster moving slowly through the water within twenty yards of the ship. Several of the crew thought that the creature must have been five hundred feet in length. "Its head was shaped like a large nun buoy, and I suppose," says the captain, "the diameter to be seven or eight feet in the largest part, with a kind of scroll, or tuft of loose skin, encircling it about two feet from the top." The colour of the head was dark, and the body was covered with several white spots.

LORD CANNING'S DEFENCE.—A memorandum by Lord Canning, in reply to the attacks upon his "clemency policy," has appeared. It is an able paper, unaffected and clear. It explains that "martial law" was not proclaimed in the mutinous provinces, because it gave no such powers as are given by special acts cited. These acts extended the control of military officers and civilians, enabling them to deal with rebels though not actually taken in arms, to confiscate property though the rebels were not actually caught, and in many ways to use coercion over districts and individuals. In some instances, these powers were grossly abused, and were exerted against individuals who were probably not deserving of any blame; and those abuses were checked.

THE FUTURE ARMY OF INDIA.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have printed—"for the information of Parliament"—two important despatches, bearing date so long since as the 25th of Nov. The first is an instruction to the Government at Calcutta, to appoint a military commission, aided by "one or more civil servants," to inquire, "as soon as circumstances will permit," into the composition, discipline, and regulations of the native army. The investigation is to include such questions as these—Should corps be raised in prescribed districts, or from the country at large? Should men of different tribes or castes be embodied in the same company? Is it expedient to inlist the natives of other tropical countries for service in India? What proportion should the European forces bear to the native? Should artillery, or any other arm of the service, be entrusted to Europeans exclusively? The second despatch requires the Governor-General in Council to "lose no time in reporting" his opinion upon the origin and object of the "extraordinary disaffection," the immediate causes of which the Directors confess themselves unable to make out "from a review of the voluminous records" of events since the first display of disaffection at Barrackpore.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—A new line of electric telegraph has been put up between Calcutta and Madras. Formerly, the telegraphic communication between these places was effected via Bombay. An alternative line is now provided connecting the three Presidencies; and in the event of the line between Calcutta and Agra, via Cawnpore, being broken, the Government of India can communicate with the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, via Madras and Bombay.

MEMORIAL TO SIR H. LAWRENCE.—A very respectable and influential meeting, presided over by Lord Pannure, was held on Saturday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, to take measures for honouring the memory of Sir H. Lawrence. The plan proposed is remarkable for its good sense: it is to endow permanently the schools founded by the deceased hero at the India Hill stations of Kussowlee and Aboo, for the orphan children of British soldiers.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—Lord Carlisle was present last week at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and in the course of his speech he referred to the question of the abolition of the Viceroyalty in these terms:—"It may be allowed to me to observe, that a certain degree of interest, to which the Lord Mayor has referred, may at this period attach itself to the office I have the honour to fill, which I certainly could not claim personally to myself; but, as we have seen it announced of late in several quarters, and with a certain appearance of gravity, that it has been in the contemplation of the Government to put an extinguisher at once upon an office so elevated and upon a person so humble, I can only say that such a project is without my privacy, as on my part it clearly would be without my sympathy."

DISURBANCES AT LIMERICK.—The Election.—The nomination was to take place on Thursday, and polling to-day (Saturday). Having blackened each other's reputations to the entire satisfaction of the really independent portion of the constituency, the rival candidates have, by their agents, taken to the pleasure of rioting. On Sunday night there was much disturbance that the Dragons were called out, and the streets cleared. The Dragons scoured the old town, where the police had been badly used; a party of sixty were ordered to "load and cap" in self-defence, and for a time bad consequences were dreaded. About half-past ten order was completely restored, but the police continued on duty during the night.

REPORT ON THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The report of the Commissioners who inquired into the character and origin of the dangerous riots which disgraced the town of Belfast in July and August last, has been issued. Its conclusions are complimentary to the Belfast authorities, and the reverse of complimentary to the Rev. Mr. Hanna, to whose expressed desire and plans to excite a public conflict, the Commissioners impute the disorders that took place. The report affirms that Mr. Hanna intended publicly to insult the Roman Catholic people of Belfast.

DEBILITATED MURDER.—About five o'clock yesterday (Monday) evening, says the "Dublin Freeman," a very respectable farmer, named Reilly, was shot dead by two men, at present unknown, in the presence of his wife, son, and servant boy, while on his return home to Mont with them from the Began market. It appears the unfortunate man was fired at in December last.

SCOTLAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The annual report to the Board of Trade, just published, states, that in 1857, in the counties of Scotland, there were 43,452 occupants of land, and that the total acreage under crops was 3,535,372 acres, against 3,515,191 in 1856, 234,132 acres being under wheat, 196,387 under barley, 938,614 under oats, 5,989 under rye, 21,567 under beans, 39,186 under peas, 18,118 under vetches or tares, 178,691 under turnips, 147,819 under potatoes, 2,803 under mangel, 1,741 under flax, and 11,199,805 under grass and hay (rotation). The number of summer fallow acres was 18,382. The gross produce of 1857 was (according to estimates) 169,373 quarters of wheat, 820,553 of barley, 1,093,845 of oats, 83,972 of rye, 129,720 of beans and peas, 6,690,109 tons of turnips, and 190,468 tons of potatoes. The stock of 1857 included 185,409 horses of all ages, 393,912 mule cows, 173,327 other cattle, 195,198 calves, 2,632,283 sheep for breeding and 1,181,782 for fattening, 1,869,103 lambs, and 146,354 swine.

THE PROVINCES.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK MAKER'S.—THREE LIVES LOST. An explosion of fireworks took place on Friday in the premises of a Mr. Bywater, Sheffield. The house was set on fire, and on the extinction of the flames by the engines, three dead bodies were found in the ruins. Two of them were recognised as those of a Mrs. Corbridge and a Mrs. Walker, who had lived in the house; and the third (quite unrecognisable) was supposed to be that of Bywater.

RAILWAY EXPLOSIONS.—A terrible catastrophe has happened on the Llanelli and Llandovery Railway, which runs into the South Wales line at the former place. The engine was an old one. It was waiting with steam up at the Garnant station for a train, and several passengers were on the platform. The stoker had just put on a fresh supply of coals, when suddenly, without any previous warning, the boiler burst. The dome of the engine, and some iron attached, weighing nearly half a ton, were blown a distance of nearly 150 yards. Three persons were killed: a boy named Harris, aged five years, whose body was fearfully mutilated; another boy of the same age, who was blown into a field fifty yards off; and a man named David Davies, who was crushed among the ruins of the tender, but lived some time after he was removed. Twelve other persons were seriously injured.—A boiler explosion also occurred near the Caterham Station on the London and Brighton Railway, on Monday. The fireman was killed.

A SILVER CRADLE.—In accordance with an ancient custom in that town, a silver cradle of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship has been presented to Mrs. Francis Shand, wife of the late Mayor of Liverpool, that lady having given birth to a child during her husband's term of office as chief magistrate of the borough.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About a month ago, the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, Birmingham, received a letter from Northampton signed by "John Harrison," requesting that rooms might be set apart for himself and lady. In due course the couple arrived. On Thursday of last week, Harrison asked that he might have his bill on the following day, and quietly retired to bed. Next morning the report of a pistol shot was heard to proceed from the bedroom, and was quickly followed by a second. An alarm being given, it was discovered that Harrison had shot the female in the head, and afterwards terminated his own existence by shooting himself in the mouth. The chief of police was sent for, and on arrival he found the woman, who was not fatally wounded, was found lying on the bed, with a shot wound in her head. A letter was found in the apartment explaining the cause of the rash attempt, which the writer assigned to jealousy. From this paper it was discovered that the unfortunate pair were unmarried, that Harrison was a native of Bohem, Devonshire, and the lady, whose name was Chapman, had accompanied him from Northampton. The woman says that the man had threatened to shoot her on Thursday; and that on Friday he was in the act of getting out of bed, when Harrison told her to lift a handkerchief lying on the counterpane. She did so, and discovered two pistols. She asked what he meant, when he replied—"There's one for you and one for me." He added that she must go to sleep again. She returned to bed, when the deceased snatched up a pistol, and placing it to her head, discharged it. Partially stunned she rushed to the door, saw him put the other pistol to his ear, and fall.

STABBING.—A coachman of Mr. Whelke, of Bulmer's Court, near Reading, quarrelled with a man named Sellwood, who assisted in the stable. Sellwood appeared annoyed at some indignities offered by Clark, and offered to fight him; on which Clark plunged a prong into Sellwood's breast. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was at first thought he would die; but he is so far recovered that he was able to give evidence before the Reading magistrates on Saturday. The magistrates committed Clark for trial.

DEADLY COLLIER EXPLOSION.—A dreadful calamity has happened at Bardsley, a locality in the Knots Lane division of the parish of Ashburnham, near two miles north of that town. An explosion occurred at the coal-pit known as the Diamond Pit, at the time that the men and boys were leaving. About half the persons employed—that is to say, about 100 men—were in the pit at the moment. Of these forty-seven were subsequently brought out dead or mortally injured. The shock of the explosion is said to have set fire to some tubs in an adjoining pit, and to have severely burnt some of the colliers there.

RAILWAY TIME.—Three persons have recovered, in the Leeds County Court, £2 2s. from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, the expense of posting from Wakefield to Leeds, under these circumstances:—The clock on the platform was two minutes fast; that on the exterior of the station was correct; trusting to the latter, the plaintiffs were taking refreshments when the train was started by the platform clock, and they lost the opportunity of travelling by it.

AN EFFECTIVE HONE FIGHT.—The Coast-guard men, herebefore consisting of mere hulks, such as the Southampton, Mersey, &c., are now being replaced by effective sailing ships, the *Conway* will be superseded by the *Albatross*, 60, the *Mermaid* by the *Blenheim*, 60, the *Eagle* by the *Rose*, 60, and the others by effective screw ships as soon as they can be got ready. But not only are the Coast-guard ships to be kept in a state for immediate service, effective screw ships will be substituted for the sailing three-deckers which now bear the flags of the Admirals Superintendent at Portsmouth and Devonport.

NAVAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The naval expenditures for the year 1856-57 appears to have amounted to £14,664,513, out of £16,559,614 granted, leaving a balance of £1,895,101 unappropriated. The items were:—for wages of seamen, £2,552,054; for victuals, £819,075; for the Admiralty office, £114,426; for the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, £9,200; for the scientific branch, £60,155; for the home establishments, £135,172; for those abroad, £50,773; for artificers' wages at home, £1,138,533; and for artificers' wages abroad, £79,330; for naval stores, £6, for the building, &c., of ships, £1, the large sum of £3,516,092; for new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, £91,889; for medicine, £136,351; for fuel and reserved pay, &c., £671,891; for military pensions and allowances, £193,946; for civil pensions, &c., £137,530; for transports and crew members of war, £3,000,181; and for the packet (Post-office) service, £78,936.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—Public attention has been attracted by the extraordinary results of an investigation into the sanitary condition of the military, from which it appears that "the army stands almost at the head of unhealthy occupations." This fact is not attributable to the vast number of foreign service, for if we compare the army at home with the civilians of the same age, we shall find that if the army at home were as healthy as the population from which it is drawn, soldiers would die at only one-half the rate at which they die now. Whilst out of 1,000 agricultural labourers, being members of friendly societies, 6 die every year, out of 1,000 Household Cavalry, 11 die; out of 1,000 Dragoons, 14; out of 1,000 of the Line, 17; out of 1,000 Foot Guards, 20.4. The mortality of Infantry and Foot Guards is more than twice as great as that of agricultural labourers. The great cause of this excessive mortality is said to be the unhealthy atmosphere in which our soldiers pass their lives in barracks.

CHANGES IN THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—One consequence of the attempted assassination of the French Emperor is a change in the passport system: for the future the Consul-General and Consular officers of France will only grant passports to French subjects. This change has been notified to the public by Lord Clarendon, and he has accompanied it with a notice of consequent changes in our own system. In future British subjects, French, and naturalised foreigners, will be able to obtain passports from the Foreign Office, not only if they are known to the Foreign Secretary or recommended by the head of a banking firm, but also if they are recommended by any Mayor, or Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace. The charge for the issue of each passport will be 6s., including 5s. stamp-duty. The passport will be issued between eleven and four o'clock daily, and must be taken by the agent of the country whither the bearer proceeds. Application may be made by post, and the passport, if possible, will be returned by the next post.

HOW REFUGEES ARE MADE.—A correspondent of the "Times" calls attention to one way in which England has been made the home of foreign refugees—the French Government has repeatedly got rid of Italian, Polish, and other malcontents, by forcibly exporting them from France to England. What more likely to make these men dangerous conspirators than casting them penniless on our shores?

THE YOUNG MEN OF STREASING (Bavaria) have pledged themselves not to dance during the Carnival with any girl who wears "a crimoline."

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK'S PICTURES.

Some of our readers may remember that in the autumn of 1856, a telegraphic message was received in London from the Earl of Suffolk, stating that his mansion at Charlton Park had been entered during the night, and ten valuable oil paintings stolen from the drawing-room. An inspector of police hastened to Charlton Park, and found that an entrance had been effected in the following manner:—An iron grating at the back of the house, which covered a small area, had been forced up, so that a window opening into the basement-storey could be approached, and a square of glass having been taken out, the fastening of the window was undone. The paintings had been taken out of the rooms, and the house had been left by the front-door. The result of diligent inquiry in the neighbourhood showed that a man answering the description of the prisoner had arrived at Swindon station at nine o'clock on the night previous to the burglary, and being then fifteen miles from Charlton Park, hired a guide to show him the way to Minot. They walked on foot, and arrived there at twelve at night, when the thief dismissed his guide, and went in the direction of his Lordship's mansion, which was five miles distant. The same man was seen at about six on the following morning on foot, carrying two large parcels loosely wrapped in brown paper covering from the direction of Charlton Park, and after proceeding some distance he gave a lad, who was going the same way, sixpence, to allow him to put the bundles across a horse, in which way he arrived at Cricklade, where he went to an inn, and having breakfasted, hired a gig to convey him to Swindon, which he reached in time for the quarter to nine o'clock up train, and came to London with the parcels, where he was lost sight of. Looking at the circumstances under which the burglary had been committed, the inspector felt assured that it must have been committed, or aided in, by some person intimately acquainted with the premises; but although he turned his attention to servants who had been in the establishment of late years, and applied himself in every way to glean some intelligence which might serve as a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, the whole affair slumbered, until a few days ago, when information was received which led to the apprehension of John Farbon, a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, and a messenger at the War Office. Upon the Countess of Suffolk's coming to town, about a fortnight since, it was determined to advertise the stolen paintings again, offering at the same time a large reward for their recovery, or for any information upon the subject; and the result was that Mr. Luff, of Elizabeth Street, Pimlico, communicated that he had the painting by Leonardo da Vinci of the "Virgin and Child," stolen from Charlton, and stated to be worth £1,000, and a valuable landscape. These Mr. Luff stated he had purchased of Farbon, whose address he gave at 40, Ebury Street, Pimlico. By an arrangement between Mr. Luff and the police inspector, Farbon was sent for by the former, the latter keeping watch for him in Ebury Street, and capturing him when he left his house. The Inspector then asked him how he became possessed of the two pictures he sold to Mr. Luff, when he replied that he purchased them in Petticoat Lane for 25s. On searching Farbon's house, a third painting was discovered concealed between the roof and ceiling. Farbon then admitted his guilt, expressed his regret, and said he would make every reparation in his power by disclosing where the rest of the paintings were. He said that if search was made in a box at the foot of the stairs in his house, four pawnbrokers' duplicates relating to paintings would be found, and that there were two more of the pictures at the War Office, concealed behind a large press, and attached to a string, the end of which he gave directions how to find. These, with a pawnbroker's ticket in his pocket, constituted the whole of the stolen property. Farbon was formerly valet to his Lordship, but left the service ten years ago. He was of course taken into custody and conveyed to Wiltshire, to undergo examination before the magistrate there.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

As account of the gross public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ended the 31st day of December, 1857, has been published. The account is as follows, viz.:—

Income: Customs, £22,951,353 9s. 4d.; excise, £17,472,000; stamps, £7,202,223 10s. 5d.; taxes (landed and assessed), £1,101,020 6s. 9d.; property-tax, £15,137,996 5s. 10d.; Post-office, £2,992,000; Crown land, £273,654 1s. 1d. These sums, with the produce of the sale of old stock, and other extra receipts, miscellaneous receipts, including interest and other moneys, unclaimed dividends, &c., give a total of £70,390,343 7s. 10d.

Expenditure: Interest and management of the permanent debt, £22,626,970 3s. 8d.; unclaimed dividends paid, £29,580 12s. 8d.; terminable annuities, £3,979,135 13s. 3d.; interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855, £210,000; interest of Exchequer Bills, supply, £778,810 6s. 8d.; together, £28,683,393 13s. 3d. Charges on consolidated Fund, Civil list, £161,478 10s.; annuities and pensions, £37,823 13s. 4d.; salaries and allowances, £157,585 19s. 3d.; debenture annuities and pensions, £135,550 10s. 8d.; courts of justice, £378,129 10s. 3d.; miscellaneous charges on the Consolidated Fund, £177,817 10s. 2d.; contribution to the King of Denmark for abolition of the Slave Trade, £1,125 20s.; £2,233,898 5s. 8d. Supply Services: Army, £12,016,556 10s. 6d.; navy, £10,370,000; Persian expedition, £290,000; expenses of late war with China, £290,000; miscellaneous civil services, £6,903,456 10s. 8d.; salaries, &c., of civil departments, £1,231,237 11s. 3d.; together, £39,739,993 17s. 5d.; redemption of Exchequer Bonds, £2,000,000; total £70,331,243 19s. 6d. These accounts show an excess of income over expenditure in the year ended December 31, 1857, amounting to £56,097 8s. 1d.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM EXPOSURE TO THE COLD.—A poor woman named Bachelor had been out selling matches on Monday night, with her infant child, which was almost naked, in her arms. She afterwards went into a lodging-house to rest, and then the child was found to be dead. The poor woman had applied for admission at the Whitechapel Union, but was refused. At the inquest on the child's body, the porter explained that he could not admit her, as his master told the key of the gate. When he opened the gate five minutes after, she had come away. The jury returned, "That the deceased died from exposure to the weather on a bitterly cold night."

PRESENCE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.—A communication received by a French ship announcing the execution, by the Chinese, of the Rev. Ferdinand Montels, a Jesuit priest. Father Montels was despatched on the 26th of June, 1857, with two native Christians, named Jean Quet and Pierre Y.—The execution was committed by a military mandarin at Kieng, near Ky-gan-foo. Father Montels, in proceeding to visit a French missionary, named Tern, who, being unwell, he requested his assistance. In the course of his journey he fell in with a detachment of the Imperial army. The Chinese, fearing his presence and found in it his hair, which Father Montels had cut in order not to be taken for an insurgent, but which he had reserved to wear as a pledge of fidelity to the insurgents, who were masters of the country he inhabited, and to prove to them that necessity alone could lead him to shave himself. The military mandarin, before whom the priest was brought, would listen to no explanation, though Father Montels in vain showed the papers he carried to missionaries by existing treaties. The mandarin ordered that his head should be struck off, as well as those of the two Christians who accompanied him.

A MURDER OF THE CORPS D'INDO-CHINE.—suspected of legitimist tendencies, and a man of the name of "Rexos," whether the fact of his paying a visit to the Count de Chambord at Probus, as he had been in the habit of doing, would be considered as "pernicious manoeuvres" within the meaning of the new laws. The minister answered that it would.

AN OLD MAN OF HAVRE.—The following anecdote is told by a gentleman who visited Havre de Grâce, he was in London. In the course of conversation, Mr. Havre de Grâce, a Frenchman, said to her husband, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon. The colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London Bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and, in the pressure of business at ——— I forgot to get the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve at noon, and it was now after seven o'clock in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post until he appeared. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and as he went to it to deliver his son from his weary watch on London Bridge, he took the cab to the house of his father, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Colonel returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared somewhat affected by the cold which, and had to sit on the fire in the comfortable parlour at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humour, and the feeling that all was right.



THE COURT OF THE RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

THE COURT OF THE RAJAH OF GWALIOR.
Some time ago, and before the Gwalior Contingent had given so much trouble to General Windham, a traveller made the following sketch of a visit to the ruler of these Marhatta desperadoes:—
“Perched upon a rock in the midst of the desert, arose a fortress, and at the foot of which was a town inhabited by about 50,000 Mahattas. It was Gwalior. I arrived at night, and the resident, Mr. Shakspeare, sent at once to acquaint the Maharajah that a traveller had come from a great distance on purpose to see him. On this two

elephants arrived to convey myself and the Resident to the palace. Arrived in the court-yard, there we alighted, and conducted by the Rajah's people, ascended one by one a narrow staircase till we came to a door, before which stood guards and dancing girls. We entered just as the music and dancing commenced, and advanced exchanging salutations right and left between two rows of Mahattas warriors, who were ranged on each side of a long low room; at the end was seated the Maharajah on his throne. He was a little boy of ten years of age, covered with pearls and diamonds, holding in one hand a dagger, and in the

other a sword. He was dark, like all those about him, but very good-looking. A servant standing behind his chair occasionally handed him fresh leaves of the betel which the little fellow placed in his mouth. I was invited to seat myself beside the Maharajah, who was good enough to ask me how I was. I assured him I was in excellent health, and in my turn addressed the same question to him, received a satisfactory answer, and no more was said on the subject. Sumptuous tissues with pearls and small diamonds were offered me; I refused these rich presents, with an expression of gratitude, and I only consented to

accept from the Maharajah a suit of armour *de pied en cap*. This young prince has a charming cousin fourteen years of age, but according to the usage observed by the higher ranks she leads the life of a recluse. Immediately behind the crystal throne on which was seated her cousin, the Maharajah, was a green silk curtain. The young princess sat on the other side of this, where, from an aperture, she could hear and see without being herself observed.
“I seated myself near this aperture. Presently a little young girl dressed in the same sumptuous manner as myself, and I only consented to

I of 'course was equally inquiring, and having terminated the colloquy to our own satisfaction and that of the attendants, I expressed my intention to the Maharajah of retiring. "Since it is so," said he, "I will adorn you with flowers, and anoint you with perfumes, and with that he loaded me with garlands of jasmine, while oils of rose and sandal were literally poured on my person. After this, we took leave of each other, mutually satisfied with the interview."

THE ROYAL EMBARKATION AT GRAVESEND.

The loyal demonstrations made by the people of Gravesend on the 2nd inst., when the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia embarked at that place, have not gone unrecognised. Next day the following letters were received by the Mayor:—

"Sir,—I have much satisfaction in informing you that I have received the Queen's commands to convey to you the expression of her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements which were made on the occasion of the embarkation of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia, at Gravesend.

"The gratifying proofs of affectionate loyalty, and the beautiful decoration of the town, have been brought especially under her Majesty's notice. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. GREY."



THE PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM THROUGH GRAVESEND.

the arms of her Royal Highness as Princess Royal of England. At the beginning and end there is a double fly-leaf of vellum, beautifully illuminated, the designs being composed also of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with her Royal Highness's arms. At the beginning is the inscription:—"To her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Princess Royal; with the loyal, loving, and prayerful wishes of the maidens of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of her Royal Highness's marriage, 25th of January, MDCCCLVIII." And on a scroll below the date, the words of the blessing—"The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace." The edges of the leaves are brilliantly illuminated, and several texts are engraved on the clasp. The Bible is contained in a casket of carved oak. On the top a large "V" is richly gilt, with the words "Search the Scriptures," painted in enamel. The Princess appointed an interview with three young ladies, as the representatives of the many who shared in this gift. They were received (privately) at Buckingham Palace. In reply to an address, the Princess assured the young ladies that both the Queen and herself were much pleased with their offering, and that it should always be preserved in remembrance of the donors.



RECEPTION AT THE TERRACE PIER.

"On board the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, at sea, Feb. 3, 1858.

"Sir,—I have received their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia's commands to express their regret that the limited time that their Royal Highnesses were enabled to stay at Gravesend yesterday (on account of the tide) prevented the reading the address which the town and corporation of Gravesend were good enough to prepare, and the same cause prevented my having an opportunity of presenting you to their Royal Highnesses.

"The great demonstration of loyalty in the town of Gravesend was gratifying to their Royal Highnesses.

"I shall be obliged to you, Mr. Mayor, to be good enough to communicate the above to the corporation and town of Gravesend.

"I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

"SYDNEY."

THE PRINCESS AND THE "MAIDS OF ENGLAND."

AMONG the parting tokens of loyalty and attachment received by the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia, is a Bible, presented by upwards of six thousand of the maidens of the United Kingdom. It is bound in the richest dark purple morocco, mounted with beautifully-chased clasps and corner-pieces of the purest gold, bearing the national rose, shamrock, and thistle, and



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TERRACE PIER.

THE ETON BOYS.

After the Eton boys had drawn the carriage of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom to Windsor Castle on the wedding evening—one of the most memorable episodes of the eventful day—her Royal Highness invited them to regale themselves with champagne, and expressed a wish to the head master that an extra week's holiday might be allowed to the school at one of the vacations. Since then a more formal request has been made through the Prince's Secretary, and the welcome intelligence that the Princess's request had been granted was made known to the boys last week, and also that the extra week would be given at the election vacation in the summer.

We may add here that Baron Ernest Stockmar has forwarded to the Mayor of Windsor the sum of £100 for the purpose of being distributed privately among the necessitous poor of the Royal borough as a token of the deep sympathy her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia had ever felt for that large class of her neighbours, and in remembrance of the kind and respectful manner with which she had always been treated by them.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Queen was overwhelmed on Tuesday with addresses of congratulation on the marriage of her daughter. She received deputations and addresses at Buckingham

Palmer from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Corporation of London, the Commissioners of Lendinancy, the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations, and the English Presbyterian Church. After the Queen had dismissed the deputations, they presented similar addresses to the Prince Consort.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 59.

When it was known that Mr. Disraeli meant to take exception to the vote of thanks to Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, it was confidently expected by many that we should have a stern battle in the House—that the Conservatives had resolved to try their strength—and that aided by the Radicals, who naturally do not like Lord Canning's interference with the Indian press, they would at least be able to show a very respectable minority; but all these expectations were speedily dispelled. The "whips" on the Liberal side were very timid in their endeavours to keep their party together. On the Conservative side, there was evidently no "whipping" at all. Mr. Disraeli's speech was listened to with indifference, and though Sir John Lubbock backed up Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley both spoke in favour of Lord Palmerston's motion as it stood, and the result proved that Mr. Disraeli was acting on his own responsibility—that minority of men had been resolved upon, and that, in short, the Conservative party was completely disorganised as it was last session, and that from that side of the House the Premier has clearly nothing at all to fear. Indeed, it seems now pretty clear that the Conservatives have given up the game, and that the "whip," the chief of the "whip," has not yet turned up, and Mr. Walpole, second in command, is so fully aware that his occupation is all but gone. What a marvellous change has come over the House within the last five years! Five years ago, the broad floor of the House was the rendezvous of the well-dressed line of demarcation between two fierce and uncompromising parties, but now it symbolises nothing of the sort. Lord Palmerston often finds his enemies are in his rear and on his flank, and that his best friends are to be found amongst his traditional foes. It requires all Mr. Hayter's sagacity in "whipping," but he should bring up opponents, and neglect his friends. When Colonel Taylor and Mr. Whitmore have hung up their "whips" in despair, and when a division takes place, instead of each party following its chief in united phalanx, as it used to do, there is a commingling of Tories with Whigs, and Radicals with Tories, that denys and confuses the advocates of old traditional party government. The education of this confusion of parties seemed to have come on the last night of the session, when Lord John Russell found himself as a teller in a division with Mr. Newdegate, and after the division was over, quickly changing on the Conservative bench with his colleagues. The House was excessively amused at this incident, and Lord John laughed outright. Mr. Newdegate, of course laughed not. "The Underclerk," as he is called, never laughs. A laugh from Mr. Newdegate would be a wonder, and would stamp the year in which it occurred as an *annus mirabilis*—an era to date from.

COMMERCIAL MEN IN THE HOUSE.

Every one must have noticed that for some years past merchants and manufacturers have been increasing in number in the House, and that the last general election has sent more of the representatives of these classes than we ever had before. Now we are not going to philosophise upon this—we have no compass to the wisdom of it, but we will say a few words as to the results which must necessarily flow therefrom. Formerly the House was composed principally of country gentlemen, who not only had no connection with commerce, but looked down with some kind of contempt upon all who had. In discussing therefore the various matters before the House, these gentlemen, by whatever motives they might have been influenced, never or seldom deigned to consider what bearing the necessary would have upon the price current. They were not merchants, nor manufacturers, nor shareholders in banks, and whether prices rose or fell was directly of no consequence to them. But things are altogether different now. Vast numbers of the House are directly engaged in commercial transactions, many others indirectly; whilst there is scarcely a man who has not, or whose family connections have not, shares in some railway, bank, coal mine, or other speculation. Now, every one must see that this change in the *method* of the House must effect a great change in its decisions, and consequently upon the policy of the nation. For instance, observe how sensitive Mr. A. is upon the subject of our occasional differences with America—and no wonder, for a war with the United States would be his ruin. And mark Mr. B. He is a Radical, believer in Liberty of the Press, "Civil and religious freedom all over the world," and all the dogmata of the Radical creed; but he will not censure Lord Canning, nor do anything that he thinks will in any way cripple the Government in their management of Indian affairs; and for good reason—his trade lies there. The present disturbances have already cost him a considerable sum, and the future is all clouded with trouble, into which he is looking with no small anxiety. "What a mischievous wretch that Roebuck is," said a Radical member to us, when the Hon. Member for Sheffield was denouncing Louis Napoleon. The expression startled us, coming from such a quarter; but we suddenly recollected that the gentleman is connected with a bank which has a branch establishment in Paris. In short, it will be found much the same amongst the large shopkeepers as it is amongst the small. In country towns everyone knows that tradesmen, for the most part, take their political opinions from their customers; and we must expect that the conduct of the merchants in Parliament will not be wholly unbiased by their own pecuniary interests. A shopkeeper is a man that sells sugar by the pound, and a merchant is one that sells it by the bushel or by the cask; but they are both men of like passions. It is not for us to moralise upon this. All we have to do is to point out the fact as a phase, and an important one too, in the "inner life" of the House of Commons, which will, upon reflection, account for many strange apparent inconsistencies, which appear to superficial observers utterly unaccountable.

MR. ROEBUCK.

Mr. Roebuck has come out in fine feather this session. For several years past he has looked like a mouldy bird, and when he attempted to speak, he painfully reminded us of a sickly gamecock trying to crow. Two years ago, it will be remembered, that on his moving for a committee on Chinese matters, he could not go on with his speech, but after about ten minutes' trial he sank into his seat, exhausted with the effort; and the honorable Member, who had before been laughing, had not recovered his relative vigour until this session. In his voice last session, though improved, was still feeble, and his whole bearing and manner were very different from those of the Roebuck of former years. But now Roebuck "is himself again." Of course he looks older than he did before his illness. His hair is thinned and gray, his features are sharper, and his shoulders are rounder; but all this may be traced to age, for he is fifty-seven. The sickness under which the honorable Member so long languished appears to be entirely gone. He walks now without support; his voice rings through the House as it used to do when he was the pet and idol of his party; and his action is just as dramatic as it was a dozen years ago. We are sincerely glad to see the revival of his strength, for whatever opinion we may hold of the honorable Member's political views, we should sorely feel John Arthur Roebuck's absence from the House. Amongst the eccentric and trait which is now the fashion of the House, it is refreshing occasionally to catch the direct, manly, vigorous denunciations of the often times. He has, indeed, no doubt, often harder than is necessary; and his impetuosity of language, manifested into an appearance of malignity by the tone of his voice, his scornful looks, and his emphatic action, we could sometimes wish to be a little softened down; but he tells plain truths which need to be told, and is the able organ in the House of feelings and opinions held by a large portion of the community which ought to have utterance. The conduct of Louis Napoleon in giving sanction to the addresses of the gasconading

colonels by publishing them in the "Moniteur" was a fine theme for Mr. Roebuck, and it was capital fun to hear him in his "unadorned," but biting, eloquence denounce the quondam refugee, and to see the dismay on the faces of Ministers as he remorselessly trampled down all the delicate precautions which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues had carefully span to make everything "pleasant and agreeable to all parties." His reply to Mr. Bowyer, "the Pope's advocate" in the House, was capital. Mr. Roebuck was telling the House how Louis Napoleon had restored the pension which had been awarded by the Great Napoleon to the man who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, when he was interrupted by an emphatic cry of "No, no." "Yes, yes," replied Mr. Roebuck. "No, no," the voice repeated. When turning round, and seeing that the voice was Mr. Bowyer's, Mr. Roebuck looked at him for a moment, and then, in his bitterest manner, said: "The Honourable Member is an advocate of the King of Naples. I won't answer him." The House was uproarious with delight at this facile "façon," and it was a long time before it resumed its quietude.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

It is a common remark in the House that Palmerston has "the devil's own luck;" but it is not so much luck as sagacity. Lord Palmerston has lived long in the world—has for many years navigated the difficult sea of politics—and knows all the currents and winds better than any man living. He has measured the commercial element, if others have not; and has also accurately estimated the influence of Tuileries urbanities. When he first announced that he intended to bring in a bill on this subject, it was thought that he would run the risk of defeat; but it was clear to all about the House that he had no fears of this sort, nor his aide-de-camp, Mr. Hayter, who hardly troubled himself to "whip" upon the occasion. From the first, Government knew they should have a large majority; and the result justified their expectation. Almost all the newspapers have denounced the measure. High authorities in the Lords declared that it was unnecessary. As far as we have been able to learn, we should say that with the people out of doors the measure is unpopular, and in-doors the arguments against the bill seemed to be unanswerable; but, notwithstanding all this, the bill was brought in by an overwhelming majority of three to one. This majority has done wonders for the Government. Lord Palmerston seems to be firmer in office than ever. The Clannish business is already waning into unimportance, and will probably now be hardly mentioned. In short, Lord Palmerston is so completely "master of the situation" that he may do what he pleases—abolish the East India Company, reform Parliament or not as he thinks fit, make Lord George Innes Governor of India or Governor-General of India, or give Mr. Spurgeon a bishopric.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright took his seat on Tuesday night, greeted, as he marched up to the table between Mr. J. B. Smith and Mr. Louis Ricardo, by the loud cheers of the House. The Hon. Member looked richly, though he is not nearly so bulky as he was. When he retired from the table, he was heartily shaken by the hand by all sorts of members. Even the solemn Mr. Newdegate congratulated his old opponent on his re-appearance. It was said that Mr. Bright meant to speak on the "Conspiracy and Murder" Bill, and for a long time members watched for his rising, but they were disappointed, for at an early hour he left the House.

Imperial Parliament.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Parliamentary session was resumed on Thursday, the 4th instant.

LAW OF TRADE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cairns brought in a bill to amend the law of trade. This bill gives, in the first place, immunity to all correct accounts of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament; in the second, immunity to all faithful accounts of lawful public meetings, where no loss or damage is done by the publication; and, in the third place, it contains a definition of what should be considered a public meeting assembled for a lawful purpose. The bill was read a first time.

THE STATE OF THE NATION—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Lord Cairns expressed his surprise that the Government had not shown any disposition to give a general summary of the state of affairs at the commencement of what was virtually a new session. The condition of the country exhibited many grave features. Great distress prevailed among the working classes, owing to the late commercial crisis; there had lost large numbers of gallant men in the East, of whose services there ought to be some acknowledgment; an immense task still lay before us in India, for which double the number of troops now there would be required; we were hampered in our Eastern Empire by the involvement into which we had got in China; and, lastly, we were painfully involved with France in connection with the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress. This event had produced a very strong feeling in France against this country. If there was anything which excited the imagination of an Englishman it was assassination, and if anything could induce that feeling it would be a assassination perpetrated against the life of so valuable an ally; but it must be remembered that these conspirators, on any rate, the chief of them, so long as he remained in England, was perfectly peaceable and inoffensive, and gave no cause for step and snarl; and, in fact, those who had really been guilty of neglect in the matter were the police and passport authorities in France, who had allowed so dangerous a character to penetrate to the capital with utter impunity. The Government of this country was bound to keep its eye on these men, and to watch their movements, and to watch their movements of any plot against the life of a sovereign which might be brought into its notice; but this might be done without violating the sacred right of asylum; and the French nation would have no right to demand that any man should be arrested and punished on French soil.

Lord Cairns thought it would have been contrary to all precedent if the Government had made such a general statement as Lord Cairns seemed to expect. Numerous matters had surely been sufficiently discussed before the House. Lord Cairns had given notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India for their services; and, as for the conduct of affairs in India, when the time came Lord Cairns could not deny that we had not been careless in sending troops to India, and that things were not in so bad a state as were reported to reinforce Lord Cairns' speech. With regard to the China war—which, it must be remembered, had been deliberately and triumphantly sanctioned by the nation—he denied that it was a failure, or that it had hampered our Indian operations. As to the attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French, no one could regret more than the Government the publication of the intercepted addresses to which reference had been made; but it would be quite unworthy of a great nation like this to allow any temporary and mistaken sentiment on the part of the French nation to prevent it from doing a right thing. Nothing would induce the Government to go up the right of refuge to oust foreigners, or to abridge their liberty, so long as they obeyed the law. At the same time, it was the duty of the Government, when such a case as that had been perpetrated, to the universal execration of all right-thinking men, to examine the law, and see if it contained any defects which might be amended. Such an examination had been made, and a measure based on it would be brought in in the Lower House.

Lord Cairns thought it was a very dangerous thing to introduce such a measure during the present crisis in India.

Lord Cairns expressed his regret that the troops which had been despatched to India had been sent without possible expedition, and in a state of the highest efficiency. With regard to France, it was impossible to send them from this country in sufficient numbers. As for the reinforcements, they were sent forward at the rate of 1,000 a month, and that number might be considerably increased. Steps were being taken to raise a regiment in Canada, chiefly composed of Canadians, to be sent to the 10th Regiment of the Line.

Lord Cairns expressed his regret that the Government at the present time being engaged in the period for bringing forward a measure for the reconstruction of the Indian Government. Adverting to the question of the French invasion of 1815, he said he should regret if it were found necessary to send any man out of the law that would be a revival of the penal laws, but he thought it might be well to consider whether a modified revival of the provisions of the Act of 1815 might not be adopted. He considered that the law as it stands is sufficient to punish such acts as those referred to, and trusted the Government would see the necessity of putting it in force as soon as they had obtained sufficient proofs.

Lord Cairns took a similar view of the legal bearings of the case, and protested against any attempt being made to take away the protection afforded by the law.

Lord Cairns declared the lamentably inefficient state of the national defences, and the subject dropped.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for a select committee to inquire concerning the measures resorted to, or which were available, and as to the lines of communication adopted for reinforcing our army during the pending revolt in India, and to report thereon to this House, with a view to ascertaining the arrangements which should be made towards meeting any future important emergencies involving the security of our Eastern dominions.

Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Government, intimated his full assent to the appointment of the committee.

After a debate of a somewhat desultory character, the motion was agreed to.

CORPORATION REFORM.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to reform the City of London Corporation. The principal changes which the measure was designed to effect were, that the city should be divided into sixteen, instead of twenty-six wards; that each ward should return an alderman and six common councilmen, the voting qualification being tenancy of a £10 house; and that the common councilmen should be elected annually; and that no person shown alienable should be removable by a vote of the common council.

Lord John Russell expressed his approval of the measure as outlined by the Home Secretary.

The motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT NAPLES.

Earl GREY asked what course the Government had pursued with regard to the English engineers now undergoing their trial at Naples.

The Earl of CAERNS said, that though beyond a doubt the Neapolitan Government had a right to try persons unfortunately implicated in an attempt to subvert the monarchy, yet it was the duty of the British Government to take care that the prisoners had a fair trial. He had seen the indictment within the last few days, and he had every reason to believe that these British subjects would be acquitted.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

An address of congratulation to her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal was agreed to unanimously.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY brought in a bill to provide for Special Services in the Church of England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lord PALMERSTON moved an address to congratulate her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia. No event, he observed, since the marriage of her Majesty herself, had excited so much interest in the nation, and he suggested that the address should be presented to her Majesty by the whole House.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, who expressed his conviction that England would be as proud of her Royal Highness as Queen of Prussia as she now was of her as the Princess Fredericks-William of Prussia.

The motion was agreed to *nem. dis.*

ENGLAND AND THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the attacks upon the English press, which, he observed, had appeared in the pages of the "Moniteur," published by the French Emperor, and were therefore the expression of his opinion, and which stigmatised this country as a den of conspirators. Accusations of England had likewise been made by M. de Morny in the Legislative Chamber of France, and even by M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador in England, who, having dared to make such an accusation, had not been answered. He asked whether there had been any correspondence with France or the Ministers of France on the subject of any alteration in our criminal code.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that a despatch had been received, which there was no objection to lay immediately before the House. The Noble Lord proceeded to explain and excuse certain expressions that had been used by M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador in London, as well as in the address to the Emperor Napoleon that had appeared in the "Moniteur." Some of these expressions had, he believed, been misunderstood, and others were attributable to the misapprehensions so prevalent abroad respecting the laws and customs of England. It would, in his opinion, be a most unkind and unbecoming course for the people of this country, on account of some intemperate expressions, to allow themselves to be swayed or influenced in their conduct.

Mr. HOESMAN observed that the charge advanced by Mr. Roebuck did not relate to expressions dropped by private individuals, but to language used by official personages, and promulgated in the official organ of the Emperor Napoleon.

PENSION TO LADY AND SIR H. HAVELOCK.

The House then went into committee, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved two resolutions, one for the grant of an annuity of £1,000 to Lady Havelock, the widow of the late General; the other for the grant of a similar annuity to Sir H. M. Havelock, his son.

The resolutions, after a short discussion, were agreed to.

A LOAN FOR INDIA.

Mr. V. SMITH moved for leave to bring in a bill for enabling the East India Company to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. He explained the reasons which called for the measure, in order to provide the means of meeting the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the mutiny in India, stating that he proposed to limit the amount to £10,000,000.

Mr. T. BARKING inquired to whom the power of raising the money was to be given? The East India Company was supposed to be a dying body; why, then, was to have the control over the money? The House ought to understand who were to raise the money and who were to spend it. If the Government of India was vested in the Crown, India should have the benefit of the credit of this country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not disputed that there was a real necessity for the existing Government of India in this country to raise money here by loan, and this bill proposed to enable it to do so by removing the legal restriction upon the borrowing powers of the East India Company as a mere trading corporation, so long as the existing state of things remained unaltered. If Parliament should make any change in the constitution of the home Government of India it would be its duty to provide for the exercise of the borrowing powers given by the bill. With regard to the proposition that the exigencies of the Indian Treasury should be aided by the national credit, he could not admit the principle that (except for extraordinary purposes) it would be expedient or just to call the credit of the English Exchequer in aid of the finances of India.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that it was an important consideration for those who would lend this money what was the security. If it was only the revenue of India, the first question for them must be, by whom and by what means that revenue was to be raised.

Mr. CARDWELL insisted that no sanction should be given to any step which might tend by any possibility to involve the revenues of England in liability for Indian debts.

Mr. R. MAGDOLES stated that the Company had already expended three millions on extra military services in consequence of the revolt in Bengal. The money that they were authorised to borrow by the bill was absolutely essential for the completion of operations now undertaken for the pacification of the country.

Sir P. BARKING thought the amount too large. He considered that, as the nation must be ultimately responsible for any failure in the Indian finances, if a loan for India could be raised at a less rate by a guarantee, it would be as much for the interest of England as of India to give such guarantee.

Mr. V. SMITH having made a brief reply, leave was given to bring in the bill.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Both Houses met at two o'clock on Saturday for the purpose of presenting their loyal addresses to her Majesty on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia.

The Peers, of course, took precedence. Their Lordships, after a brief sitting in which nothing was said or done, proceeded on *grande tenue* to Buckingham Palace with their address.

The only incident that occurred before their departure was the entrance of the noble ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, for the first time, took the oaths and his seat among the Peers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the proceedings were also merely formal. The Speaker took his seat, in state costume, at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards, the House being duly adjourned on the motion of Mr. Wilson, quitted the chamber, accompanied by nearly two hundred members, for the Palace, where the congratulatory address of the Commons was presented and acknowledged. The House then separated.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS ARMY.

In reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, Lord GRANVILLE stated that a despatch had been received from Count Walewski, in which it was announced that the Emperor of the French deeply regretted that any apparently official recognition should have been given in

France to assertions likely to be at all offensive to the feelings of the English people.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Lord PARNER moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, the Governors of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Sir J. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, Mr. Fane, Commissioner in Sind, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir A. Wilson, General Inglis, and the general body of army, navy, and marine, whether in the Queen's service or Company's troops, whether European or native, who had distinguished themselves during the late conflicts with the enemy. The Noble Lord supported his motion by a brief reference to the energy and achievements of Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archibald Wilson, General Inglis, and Captain Peel, and dwelling with much emphasis upon the courage, energy, and administrative talent displayed throughout a period of terrible emergency by the Governor-General of India.

The Earl of Darnley intimated that he did not intend to offer any opposition to the motion of the War Secretary. He nevertheless regretted that the terms of the resolution were so framed as to include in the vote of thanks certain persons holding high office in India, but respecting whose conduct Parliament had not yet formed a definite opinion. He believed that the present state of affairs in India was not sufficiently advanced towards the restoration of tranquillity to warrant any formal expression of approval towards the Governor-General.

The Duke of Argyll defended Lord Canning at much length, and attributed to the firm and considerate policy of the Governor-General no small influence in surmounting the enormous difficulties which had beset the Indian administration.

The Duke of Cambridge cordially supported the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Church of England Special Services Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ASHBURNHAM'S RETURN.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Warren, explained that General Ashburnham had been ordered to proceed from China to India, where it was supposed that his services might be found useful, but that, after waiting for some weeks in Calcutta, and finding no opening for suitable employment, the General had thought it advisable to return to England and place himself at the disposal of the Horse Guards authorities.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Upon Lord PALMERSTON rising to move the thanks of the House to the Governor-General and the forces in India.

Mr. DISRAELI raised a question of order. The House, he said, was about to be asked to vote its thanks to the Governor-General of India, whereas the notice given limited the thanks to the army and navy only.

The SPEAKER ruled that the notice had been general, and, in his opinion, it was ample.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved the vote of thanks in terms similar to those of Lord Parnier in the House of Lords. He passed in rapid review the distinguished services rendered by various officers, eulogising the heroic acts of some who had fallen, and justified the vote to Lord Canning by enumerating the measures adopted by him upon the sudden emergency, which justly entitled him, he said, to the acknowledgments of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI objected, that by passing a vote of thanks, in which Lord Canning was specially named, the House would be barred from hereafter discussing the conduct and policy of the Governor-General of India, whose acts were, he thought, at various points open to censure. He suggested an amendment of the resolution, by which the thanks of Parliament should be accorded generally to the army and navy and civil servants in India, and, in default of such alteration, moved as an amendment the previous question.

Mr. LANCHESTER observed that the vote did not embrace the whole policy and administration of Lord Canning; it was simply confined to the manner in which the military operations had been conducted. It would preclude no one from moving a vote of censure upon any act of Lord Canning not connected with these operations, and to omit his name would imply a censure on the part of the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON could not concur in a vote of approval on the conduct of Lord Canning, who had, he believed, evinced a marked want of vigour and capacity.

Mr. WALPOLE regretted that the resolution should have been so extended as to include a topic to which the House could not give a unanimous assent. Accepting the assurance that the vote of thanks did not pledge the Legislature to a formal approval of the Governor-General's conduct, he recommended Mr. Disraeli to withdraw his amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL believed that much of the censure that had been passed on Lord Canning was based upon wrong and imperfect information. He considered that many of the measures of the Governor-General, especially with regard to his attempts at restraining violent acts of vengeance against the natives, were highly to be admired.

Mr. BENTINCK supported the amendment.

Mr. S. HERBERT eulogised the courage and coolness displayed by Lord Canning.

Sir DE LACY EVANS regretted that so few names had been specified in the resolution, and intimated his intention, on some future occasion, of bringing forward a motion supplying that deficiency.

Mr. DRUMMOND said if it were true that the House was asked for a vote of approbation of all Lord Canning's acts, it might be said that it was entangled into a vote; but the motion was confined to the conduct of naval and military operations. Adverting to the charges preferred against Lord Canning, Mr. Drummond uttered very strong denunciations against the Calcutta press, and declared that that Noble Lord had been the victim of anonymous slanders in English newspapers.

Mr. DISRAELI—Lord Palmerston having declared that he did not consider the House bound by this vote to approve Lord Canning's general conduct—withdraw his motion, and the vote was agreed to.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The India Loan Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. V. SMITH.

BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CONSPIRACIES.

Lord PALMERSTON moved for leave to introduce a bill amending the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. Adverting to the comments elicited by certain expressions which had appeared in some addresses to the French Emperor, Lord Palmerston observed that there was no reason why any measure good in itself should be withheld merely on account of something that had been said in another country. The attention of the French Government had, however, been called to those expressions, and an answer was received expressing regret on the part of the Emperor that they had been used or published. With reference to the bill itself, the Noble Lord remarked that conspiracy to commit murder was regarded by the English law as a simple misdemeanor, while it was capital in Ireland. He proposed to choose a mean between these extremes, and make the crime a felony, punishable with penal servitude for a term ranging from five years to the whole period of life. This penalty was also to apply to natives of any country, if residing in the United Kingdom, and whoever might be the person against whom their criminal attempts were directed.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved an amendment, declaring that it was inexpedient to alter the municipal law of England at the request of a foreign power.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment. He regretted that the sacred right of asylum, so long maintained by this country, should be impugned at the dictation of another Government.

Mr. BOWEN contended that there was no real reason to condemn the bill merely because it had been suggested by an ally. The measure did not interfere with the right of asylum. The present law had proved totally ineffectual to suppress murderous conspiracies, and some means were requisite for its invigoration.

Mr. FOX said that by altering our law in compliance with external suggestion, we should set a bad example to weak nations, and there would not be a spot in Europe on which a political exile could set his foot.

Mr. GILPIN cited Lord Campbell's authority, that the present law was quite sufficient to repress and punish a conspiracy. He opposed the bill, because he considered it unnecessary and unreal.

Lord ELCHO thought two things ought to be considered—first, the state of the law; secondly, the time at which it was proposed to make this alteration. The House would not hastily if it passed the measure without being fully satisfied that the existing law was insufficient, and if it legislated at this moment, after the addresses published in the "Moniteur," it would create an erroneous impression abroad.

Mr. ROBERT LITTLE considered the motion as involving two questions—whether the law required any alteration, and whether this was the time and the right mode of making it. He argued that the proposed alteration of the law would have neither prevented the crime in question nor facilitated its discovery. But, supposing the alteration to be required, was this the right time, after the Emperor of the French had insulted the people of England and by his satellites threatened them? How came the addresses into the "Moniteur"? By the order of the Emperor. It was he, then, who through the "Moniteur" had insulted the people of England. This was not the time at which the House of Commons ought to consent to such an alteration of the law, supposing the alteration to be a good one; for if the great people of England altered their law upon a threat, it would be a humiliation and degradation, and therefore he opposed the bill.

On the motion of Mr. WARREN, the debate was then adjourned.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time last Tuesday, and adjourned after despatching some unimportant business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill was resumed by Mr. T. DENCOMBE, who corrected some popular errors regarding the incidents attending the attempt made many years ago by Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.

Mr. WARREN opposed the motion. He believed that the measure was not called for; that it would prove ineffectual, that it would be derogatory to the national spirit, and a blot upon the law of England; called upon the Government to copy the example of Sir Robert Peel, who, in dealing with Mr. O'Connell, declared he would walk in the light of the Constitution; and he declared that any case had been made out for altering the law of England.

Sir G. GREY declared that the English Government had never intended to concede, nor the French Government ventured to ask, the slightest infringement on the right of asylum hitherto offered by England to political refugees from all countries. The recent attempt at assassination had, he said, attracted the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the imperfect state of the law relating to conspiracy, before the subject was brought under their notice by the French Ministry. He examined the question, as presented by Mr. Roebuck, in its double aspects, involving respectively the necessity of change and the opportunity of time. Finding that in England conspiracy to commit murder was only a misdemeanour, while in Ireland it was a felony subject to the highest punishment, the Government thought it would be an improvement to mitigate the severity of the Irish law, and at the same time increase that of the law of England. The judicial authorities whose opinions had been quoted were, he contended, competent to interpret the law, but not entitled to dictate to Parliament as to its sufficiency. He admitted that paragraphs had appeared in the French official paper highly offensive to the people of this country; but there was nothing in Count Walewski's despatch which should deter us from doing what we believed ought to be done, and which was not repugnant to the principles of our law and constitution. It was the part of a great nation, instead of showing itself too sensitive to such insults as were contained in the "Moniteur," to hold its even course in legislation, and enable its Government to reply to all nations that, although we gave an asylum to refugees, we did not harbour assassins. In conclusion, Sir George read a despatch from Count Walewski to Count Persigny, dated February the 6th, wherein the former, referring to the paragraphs in the military addresses which had appeared in the "Moniteur," the publication of which he said was an inadvertent act, stated that the Emperor had enjoined him to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regretted them.

Mr. BOVILL opposed the bill, as did Mr. B. HOPE, on the ground equally of necessity, expediency, and dignity.

Mr. COLLIER thought the measure well devised and not ill-timed.

After some remarks in opposition to the bill from Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dent, and in its favour from Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Bentinck,

Mr. MURKIN said he could not vote for the bill except upon the ground that it was politic and wise to make some demonstration that would satisfy the French people. It was, however, a grave thing to alter the law of England upon such a plea, and he believed that it would in no degree satisfy the French people—that it would only show our own weakness and lead to further demands.

Mr. NAPIER said he should vote in favour of the bill, believing it to be a wise amendment of the law.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the bill had been defended as comprising an indisputable and urgent improvement of the law. This he considered very questionable; and on the question of urgency, inquired how it happened that the importance of the subject was never before discovered? Many reforms in the law had been proposed, yet the enactments relating to conspiracy were altogether overlooked until just after the reception of Count Walewski's despatch. Laws had two objects—to punish criminals and prevent crime—and neither of these would be attained by the measure before the House. Conspiracies in these days were concocted in a spirit of fanaticism, and were not likely to be suppressed by merely enhancing the penalty consequent upon discovery. Not punishment but detection was wanted; and this purpose the bill did not touch. The measure, he was persuaded, would neither amend the law nor satisfy the French Government. The Government had contrived to please neither the people of England nor the Emperor of France. They had conceded a change in the law, and when that change was proved to be ineffectual, they could not consistently refuse to adopt more stringent means—an alarming prospect for the future. The Government had brought themselves into a false position, exhibiting weakness towards France, and disappointing the just expectations of the people of England. He called upon the House of Commons to avoid participating in their error and humiliation.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the present state of the law was unsatisfactory, and the question was not whether we were yielding to a fear of France, but whether our legislation was right or wrong.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that it was not unusual to frame measures to meet individual cases, or in consequence of the commission of particular crimes. The late attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon was one of these, and there would have been little embolism in the question but for circumstances that had subsequently occurred. He thought the Walewski despatch unfortunate, but submitted that all grievances had been atoned by a frank apology, and ought to be forgotten. The mode in which the Government had met the occasion was, however, extremely unsatisfactory; but though the bill was a clumsy and inefficient device, he intended to vote for its introduction, fearing that a rejection of the measure might lead to mischievous misconception in other countries.

Mr. S. HERBERT deprecated precipitate legislation, wishing to have information on several points before conceding a change in the law, and asked especially whether it was intended to extend the inquisitorial power of the police. The ministerial bill ought, however, not to be rejected untried. He should consent to its introduction, but judge it afterwards strictly upon its merits.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to objections, observing that the measure rested upon two grounds—first, that it was an improvement of our own law; second, that it was calculated to prevent the recurrence of a crime abroad highly injurious to the interests of this country, as well as derogatory to its honour.

Mr. KINGLAKE having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided upon the original motion, which was carried by 299 against 99, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

Lady Havelock and Sir Henry Havelock's Annuities Bill was read a second time.

A select committee was appointed to inquire into the acts relating to savings banks.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Oaths Bill.

Sir F. THESIGER said it was not his intention to offer any opposition to the second reading of this bill. He concurred in the proposed change in the Christian oath, and, adhering to his former principle, he assented to the second reading of the bill on the understanding that he or some other Hon. Member would in committee move the omission of the clause relative to the proposed Jews' oath.

Mr. NAPIER said the question had been raised in the least objectionable form in the bill. He intimated that he should not oppose its second reading, but reserve to himself the right of opposing any of its clauses in committee.

Mr. HASSARD gave a general support to the bill. He, however, objected to the words in it, declaring that no pope, or foreign potentate, hns, or ought to have, any spiritual or other jurisdiction in this country, knowing that everyday experience showed the contrary.

After some remarks from Mr. Aytton, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Bagwell,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should be glad to see one oath both for Roman Catholics and Protestants, instead of two as at present. His attempt on a former occasion to frame one oath for both was defeated by the Protestant jealousy of the House. He feared the day was distant before Parliament would be induced to make such an alteration in the law. He considered the words objected to had not the bearing Hon. Members considered. When he took the oath he did so with the belief that the Queen was the supreme head of the nation, and that no laws could have authority in this country in which they did not take a part.

Mr. McMAHON said they ought not to continue a phraseology in the oath that was insulting to everybody. It imputed opinions to persons which, in all probability, they had never entertained.

Mr. WALPOLE considered that the oath should be administered in the most imposing manner possible. There was something cumbersome in the present form which was remedied in the Noble Lord's bill, to which, therefore, he should give his assent.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

CANTILLON'S LEGACY.

Mr. STERLING gave notice that he should ask the First Lord of the Treasury if it were true, or if he could obtain information of an authentic character of the fact, that the Emperor of the French had paid, with interest, the legacy of 10,000*fr.* bequeathed by the First Napoleon, to Cantillon, who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington.

Leave was given to introduce a bill for the formation of a Park at Hampstead Heath.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE REFORM BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Carnarvon, stated that the Government intended to introduce a bill during the present session for Parliamentary Reform, but that the time when they might introduce it must be left to their discretion.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Earl GREY presented a petition from the East India Company against the proposed measure for altering the government of India. Complaining that the directors, in the correspondence that had passed, were discourteously treated by the Prime Minister, the Noble Earl supported the views enunciated in the petition, eulogising the past conduct and policy of the Company, and denouncing the changes in the Indian system of administration which her Majesty's Ministers were understood to contemplate effecting by their forthcoming bill.

The Duke of ARGYLL believed that the necessity for effecting large changes in the Indian Government was universally recognised, and argued that it was inexpedient to prolong the period of suspense. As to the argument that the present time was inopportune, he replied that a moment of difficulty was especially that in which a strong and united Government was most desirable.

The Earl of ELENBOROUGH insisted that while the war in India was pending it would be impossible properly to discuss and mature a bill altering the whole framework of administration in that country. He thought that a great improvement might be effected by carrying on the Indian government directly in the name of the Queen, but considered all other changes highly inexpedient at present. Hereafter he suggested, as the best reform that could be attempted, the establishment of a general council in India, chosen upon such principles as to constitute a fair and free representation of all three Presidencies, and of every department in the service.

Lord ARUNDEL moved for the production of certain correspondence respecting the annexation of Oude.

After a few remarks from Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Derby,

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Mr. HEADLAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the distinction between joint-stock banks and other joint-stock companies with reference to the liability of their partners. The motion was seconded by Mr. Slaney.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, reserving full discretion as to his future course with regard to the bill, raised no objection to its introduction. Leave was given.

EDUCATION.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a commission "to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and whether the present system is or is not sufficient for its object; and to consider and report what changes, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people."

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. HADFIELD moved as an amendment that an addition should be made to the resolution, extending the investigation to be entrusted to the commission, and instructing them to inquire "whether it is desirable that the course of education should, in deference to the principles of religious liberty, be restricted to secular instruction; or whether religious instruction can be supplied without violation of the rights of conscience of her Majesty's subjects, and that all classes and denominations be entitled to be heard on this inquiry."

An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Hardy contended that there had been enough inquiry on the subject already. Mr. W. Cooper, Lord John Russell, Mr. W. Fox, and other gentlemen supported the motion, which was carried. Mr. Hadfield withdrew his amendment.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert have paid several visits to the theatres lately: the Princess's, Adelphi, and Olympic.

On Saturday her Majesty received addresses on the throne from the House of Peers and the House of Commons, congratulating her Majesty on the nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick-William of Prussia. The Lord Chancellor at the head of the Peers, and the Speaker heading the Commons, arrived in state, and wore their gold robes. Her Majesty was attended by her Ministers.

The Prince of Wales was present on Friday evening at the debates in the House of Lords.

According to present arrangements, the Court will leave Buckingham Palace for their marine residence at the Isle of Wight on the 22nd instant. The Court will return to Windsor Castle for the Easter vacation the last week in March, after residing in town for a short period.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE.

UNDER the head "Law and Crime," in another page, will be found a report of a case in which a clergyman and his wife figure very strangely. Since the article was in type, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been committed for trial. In addition to the facts which we have elsewhere given, it came out in evidence that Mr. Leach, the prosecutor, became first acquainted with Mrs. Smith when he was a porter at Swan and Edgar's, and she domestic servant in that establishment; and that Mr. Leach had seen Mrs. Smith once before since her marriage to the clergyman; this was at Whitestable, where Mr. Leach passed the night. It was shown that Mr. Smith had purchased a revolver on the evening of the assault; and that when he left the house that evening with Mrs. Smith, and when they returned at one o'clock next morning, they appeared to be on the most friendly terms.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT PARIS.—The police have offered a reward of £200 for Thomas Alsop, a member of the Stock Exchange, who is said to be implicated in the attempted assassination of the Emperor.

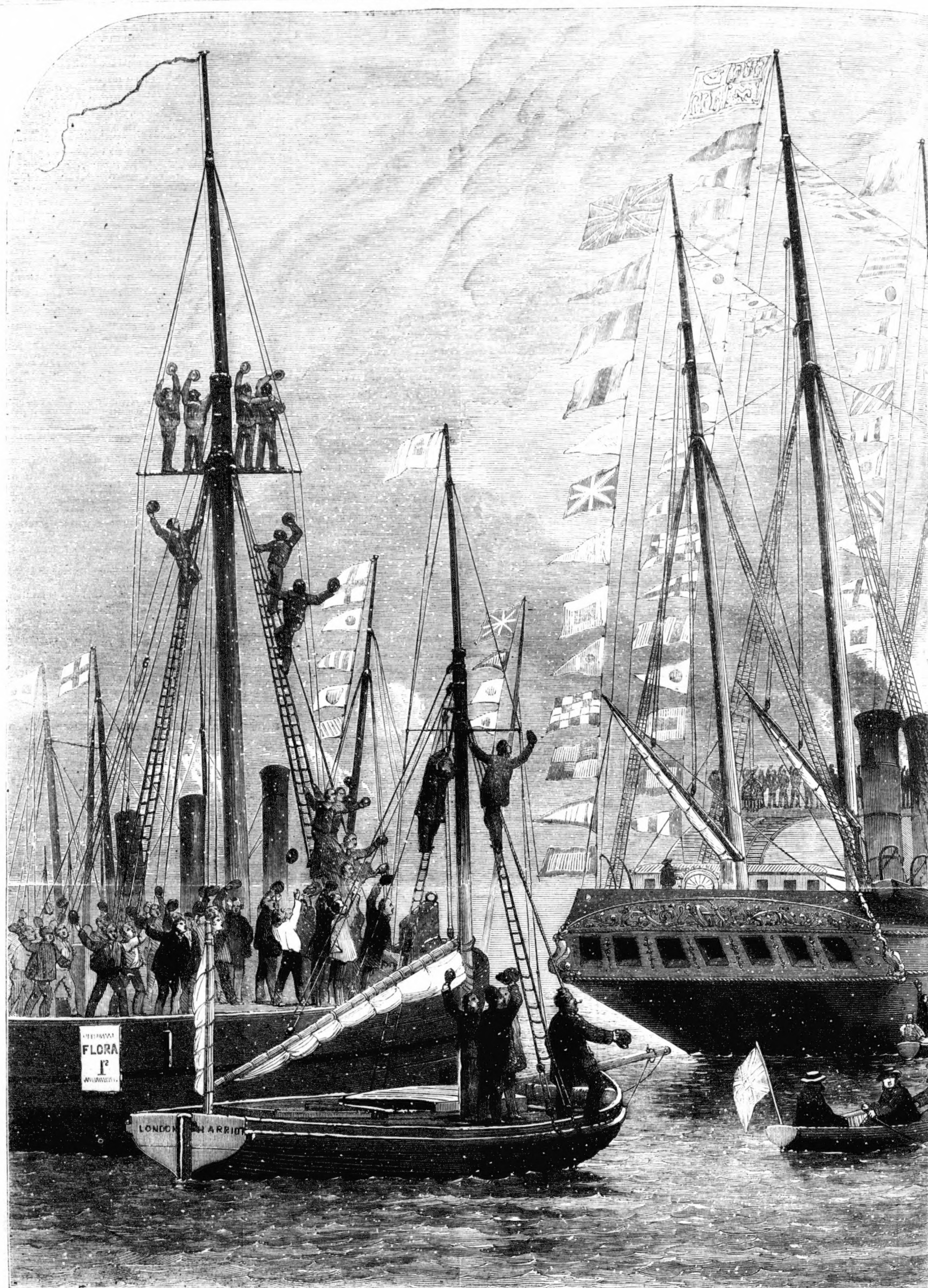
THE CHARTISTS AND REFORM.—A convention of the Chartist body assembled in St. Martin's Hall on Monday, to devise means of forming a cordial junction with the middle classes for the furtherance of reform. Mr. Ernest Jones moved a resolution to the effect that the proposed basis of union should be manhood suffrage and the no-property qualification. A long debate took place on this motion, which was ultimately carried by an almost unanimous vote.

THE BANK CHARTER SUSPENSION.—A letter from the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, to the Treasury, describes the use made by the Bank of the statutory permission granted to over-issue its notes in November last. Two millions was the amount of the over-issue, but not more than £25,000 of that sum was at any time in the hands of the public; the remainder being in the banking department. The whole two millions were returned to the issue department on the 24th of December.

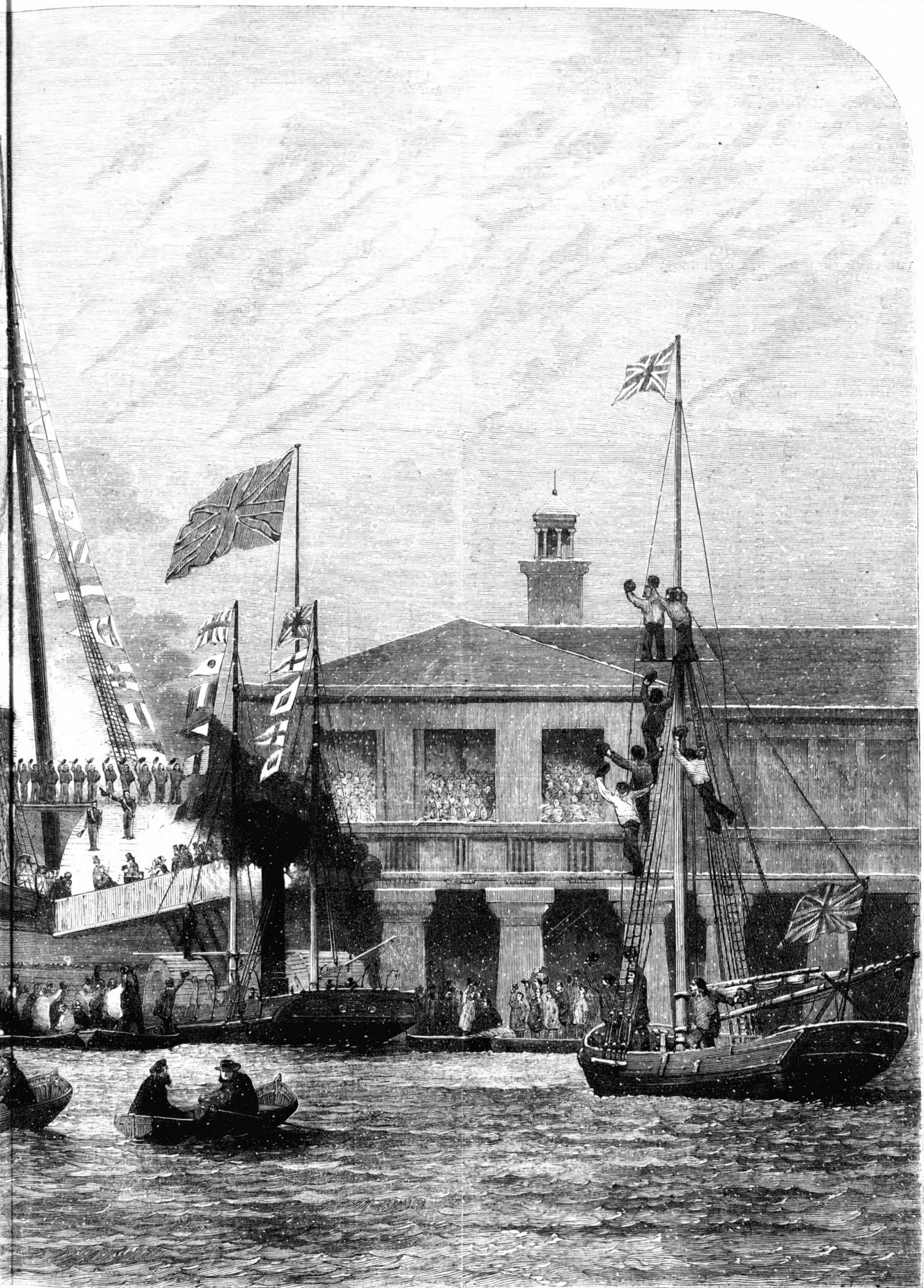
ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—A bill of Lord Brougham and Vaux, just presented to the Upper House, totally abolishes imprisonment for debt upon final process, retaining it only in terrorism for judgment debtors, who may be mulcted in damages under certain actions, or who may have contracted their debts dishonestly, and this must be proved before the County Court. The laws relating to bankrupts are (henceforth) to extend to non-traders.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—A dinner is to be given to-day (Saturday) to Livingstone, the African traveller, on the occasion of his departure from this country for a fresh expedition into the interior of Africa. He is furnished with all requisite assistance from the Government of this country to push his discoveries to a still more successful conclusion than heretofore. A sum of £5,000 has been assigned to him for the prosecution of his enterprise. He is to be accompanied by competent assistants, and, in short, everything appears to have been done which can help him on his way. Dr. Livingstone is to proceed in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope. From that point he and his companions will be conveyed in a Government vessel to the mouth of the River Zambesi, and even there the watchfulness of the British Government over the travellers is not withdrawn. Dr. Livingstone and his companions are to be conveyed 300 miles up the river in a steam-launch, and not until they have been landed in safety at a point so far onward in the vast continent which they are about to explore will they be left to themselves.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—The decision of the Royal Commissioners against the removal of the National Gallery from Trafalgar Square is already known to the public. The Lords of the Treasury thereupon requested the Commissioners of Works to provide an estimate of the expense of enlarging the present gallery, as proposed by the majority of the commission. Mr. Hunt, the surveyor, estimates the total expense at £300,000, which includes the reinstatement of the barracks and the workshop buildings (to be removed for the enlargement of the gallery), the reinstatement of the baths and lavatories, the erection of a suitable building for the Royal Academy, and the construction of a building for the National Gallery upon the enlarged site.



THE EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM



OF PRUSSIA AT THE TERRACE PIER, GRAVESEND, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1858.

THE WEDDING TOUR OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The next and following numbers of the "Illustrated Times" will contain numerous Engravings relative to the progress of the Princess and Prince Frederick-William on their route to Berlin, with illustrations of their reception in that city.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

No. 118, Price 5d., or Free by Post for Seven Stamps; and No. 149, Price 4d., or Free by Post for Five Stamps, filled with Engravings relating to the Marriage of the Princess Royal, and its attendant ceremonies; No. 148, also including a Large Design (26 inches by 22), printed separately from the Paper, of

THE CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES.

With Portraits of the Chief Distinguished Personages present, have been re-printed, and may now be obtained of all book-sellers and newsvenders.

With the "Illustrated Times" of Saturday, Jan. 23, was issued a large and highly-finished Engraving, printed separately from the Paper, comprising

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Enclosed in an appropriate Emblematic Border.

This Number is still on sale, price (including the Portraits) 4d., or free by post for five stamps.

NOW READY,

Twenty-four Pages, Price 4d., or Stamped 5d.,

THE LEVIATHAN NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Containing a History of the Origin, Mode of Construction, and Launching of this gigantic Ship; with the amplest Statistical Information respecting her Cost, her particular and general Dimensions, her Passenger Accommodation, her means of Propulsion, and anticipated Speed. The whole prefixed by a Popular Account of the History of Steam Navigation from the early essays of Bell and Fulton to the latest results of modern times, and ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Subscribers who preserve their copies of the "Illustrated Times" for binding are informed that the "Leviathan Number" will be requisite to complete their sets.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. MASTER PIECES OF MODERN ART.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated Times" inform their subscribers that they have been engaged for many months past in the preparation of a series of most highly-finished Engravings on a large scale, to be printed separately from the paper, and which they propose to issue at short intervals throughout the coming year. Specimens of these Engravings will be shortly in the hands of the news-agents, and the Proprietors will allow these specimens to speak for themselves, feeling confident that they will more than realise any eulogy they could bestow upon them.

The first of these Engravings will be issued early in the present year. Some idea of the sterling and interesting character of the series may be gained from the following list of subjects already completed:—

The Return from Hawking ...	Painted by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Wolf and the Lamb ...	W. Mulready, R.A.
Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman ...	C. Leslie, R.A.
The Shepherd's Chief Mourner ...	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Canterbury Pilgrims ...	T. Stothard, R.A.
The Young Princes in the Tower ...	Paul Delaroche.
Happy as a King ...	W. Collins, R.A.
Crossing the Bridge ...	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Family Happiness ...	Meyerheim.
Old English Hospitality ...	G. Cattermole.
The Sanctuary ...	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Crossing the Brook ...	J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
The Death of Queen Elizabeth ...	Paul Delaroche.
The Last In ...	W. Mulready, R.A.
Woodland Dance ...	T. Stothard, R.A.
A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society ...	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

VALUABLE MAPS ON A LARGE SCALE.

During the present year the Proprietors will also issue at least Six Elaborately-engraved Maps, the same size as the Map of London, published by them in March last. The first of these will be

A GRAND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the Railways throughout the Kingdom. The size will be 40 inches by 35 inches.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to JOHN ROSS, 148, Fleet Street.

It is necessary that Four stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the "Illustrated Times" for single copies of the paper. For two copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

ERRATUM.—The name of the Painter of the picture "Crossing the Brook," an engraving from which appeared in a recent number, was erroneously stated to be Hayes. The painting in question is the work of Mr. Isaac Henzell.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

THE EASTERN NEWS.

Our two batches of news which this week has brought from the East, we suspect the Indian one will be the most welcome. Affairs in India look pretty satisfactory. We are yet indeed far from having achieved such victories as shall clear the country of rebels by crushing and dispersing them, but at the same time what we try succeeds as far as it goes. Sir Colin Campbell having resolved to occupy Furruckabad, did so with his usual vigour on the 3rd of January. The enemy were well beaten, and lost their guns. Accordingly, the Commander-in-Chief united himself with the column of Colonel Seaton (who some weeks before had also made a decisive stroke), and thus strengthened his preparation for that overwhelming blow against the rebels which the country expects from him. Brigadier Walpole was to join the chief force also; and, in fact, the regular operations of war were proceeding with all reasonable success. Meanwhile—and this is a sign that the Indian people foresee what is to be the fate of Oude—we hear this time of no fresh disturbances whatever. On the contrary, we are assured that the state of things is healthy—and that lines of communication are re-opened, which not long ago were shut. Supposing all this not to be materially modified by later news, we may expect to find the interest in India grow more and more of a military rather than of a general kind. There will be a campaign against Oude to think of, and that will be all. But it is to be hoped that the public will not grow languid about Indian subjects merely because there is regular war to read of, rather than massacres and tragedies—horrors and escapes. It is precisely in proportion as these subjects grow dull that they grow important. For the aim now must be to settle India on such a basis as shall prevent such a horrible series of events occurring again. This will require a continued exertion of the public curiosity, if everything is not to end in compromise, patch-work, and jobs.

We note with pleasure in the Indian news the capture of Gorruckpore by the Goorkhas under Jung Bahadoor. Our great-

est croakers have always predicted that that potentate would turn against us. But he sticks to his work—does not vanish in a pet, because war does not come fast enough, like Bahadoor Ashburnham. We also note with satisfaction that the peasantry were bringing supplies to General Outram at Alumbagh. If they did it from affection, it was highly welcome—if they did it from fear, it was welcome still. In either case, it was a homage to our power.

We now turn to the other batch of news from the East—the Chinese news.

We have successfully bombarded Canton, it seems. As a military triumph, this is no great matter. Canton is not Cronstadt; and the queer, formal, restless, little yellow Chinese are no worthy opponents of our arms. It was a matter of course, if we attacked Canton, that we should be successful, and therefore no anxiety is lulled or excitement gratified by the news. What, then, is to be said? Our readers know the view taken by this journal of the recent quarrel with China. We contemplate it with no pleasure, and we hope that it will be ended soon. Since affairs have gone so far, all we hope is that the Court of Peking may see the propriety of yielding to a force which it cannot resist, and throw itself on the common sense of that section of this country which does not love butchery for butchery's sake, and will endeavour to get it decent terms. All we have a right to claim from China is a free power of trade on fair terms, and this much we have a right to assert, even by force. But beyond this, it is mere wickedness to go. All love of fighting for the sake of reading about fighting, for the sake of getting out of the newspapers the kind of pleasurable excitement afforded by Lever's novels—all this kind of thing is foolish and vulgar, and ought to be discredited by sensible people. Neither is it the least necessary that such sensible people should be peace-at-all-price men. But who gains by the war-at-all-price theory, on the other hand? Is it the warriors who distinguish themselves? Not they, even; for they may be outstripped by a Puget, or bracketed in the lists of honour with a Phipps. Is it the general "public"? But they have to pay the inevitable taxes made necessary by the process. The real gainers are those who trade on the public excitement, whether in politics or powder, the Palmerstons and Pignous. Surely it is time that this was more generally understood; that war was valued as a means, not as an end; that the British applied themselves to improvement, enlightenment, charity, and common sense, and the condition of their own people. Tar-barrels are pretty sights enough, but whose hearths does all this showy fire warm?

INDIA AND REFORM.

By this time we can have little reason to doubt that this will be an active session, and one of much excitement. We incline still to the opinion we expressed lately, that it would be well if the Reform Bill took precedence of the India Bill—well for the interest of both bills. Some leading statesmen have already expressed in Parliament their disinclination to have the Indian Government revolutionised while India itself remains unsettled; and these are statesmen not agreed about anything else. But all that tends to show that India might be postponed—tends to show that Reform might be brought on. The details of both bills will of course be amply discussed in due time; and at present we can only fix our readers' attention on two principles, which we submit should be the central principles of each change:—1st. With regard to India, we advocate, in the super-sedence of the old system, a retention of the old idea of making India still a special branch—not to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of an unreformed Downing Street, rank of jobbery. 2nd. With reference to Reform, we would urge a similar regard to tradition, by enlarging the constitution on the same principles on which it first grew, and by which it has been enlarged already. For instance, we hope to see the local character of constituencies preserved—town and country ones not arbitrarily assimilated to each other. We want to see considerations of property, taxation, and education taken into account, as well as considerations of mere numbers, and so forth. The occasion is good, because there will not be such bitterness of antagonism as there was in 1832. The proprietor of a rotten borough no longer pretends that its odour is that of the balm of Araby. He is apologetic about it, as the Duke of Bedford was, the other day, about Tavistock, when Miall contested it. The people, on the other hand, are less inflammable on such subjects than they used to be; and we do not see so many attempts to make the working classes hate the middle classes, and both hate everybody else. In short, political reform seems now reasonably possible—as a step toward social reform—and as such may be cheerfully welcomed. On the whole, then, we could be content to see it take priority of the more difficult and delicate task of reforming the Indian Government. And, in the interim, the loan required for Indian purposes may be obtained without much complication through the temporary instrumentality of the East India Company—the Government being responsible for it, and it responsible to the Government, without prejudice to future changes.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

IMMENSE CROWDS have visited the Chapel Royal since it was thrown open to the public after the Royal Marriage. On several days the crush was so great that policemen were employed, and barriers erected to prevent serious damage being done.

AN EXAMINATION of Candidates for the civil service of the East India Company, will take place in July next.

THE SPEAKER will give his first Parliamentary dinner to-day (Saturday), at his mansion, on Carlton House Terrace. Viscount Palmerston and the leading members of the Government having seats in the House of Commons will be present.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR has charged a commission to purchase hotels at Nancy, Tours, Toulouse, Lyons, and Paris, for the marshals who are to be appointed to the great military commands into which France has been divided.

ON THE DISPUTED QUESTION OF SEPOY ATROCITIES, a correspondent says—"I know two ladies and one child now in England: one lady has lost her nose and ears; the other nose, ears, and lower lip; the child is minus feet and hands. Can it be that these are the only sufferers?"

AT NEW YORK attention has been seriously turned to the gradual filling up of the harbour, by various kinds of deposits.

MR. MACDOWELL'S LARGE STATUE OF LORD FITZGIBBON has been erected in Limerick, on the bridge which spans an arm of the Shannon.

THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM was visited for the first time on Thursday week by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice.

A BAVARIAN PRINCE is reported to be the miscreant who has amused himself by cutting off the tresses from the heads of young girls at Munich.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE are still felt in Hungary, and, to judge by their effects, they are of some violence. The people in Northern Hungary are of opinion that a devil—not the devil—comes down the chimneys, and splits the walls and breaks the ceilings by kicks with his hoof.

MR. W. N. SAINSBURY, of the State Paper-office, has discovered in that repository of original documents some important Rubens' papers. Mr. Sainsbury is arranging these papers for publication.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON, the Governor of Victoria, has been gored in the thigh by a red deer kept in the domain of Government House. The wound was at first pronounced dangerous; but when the last mail left the patient was recovering.

MARSHAL MAGNAN, say the Paris gossips, is extremely dissatisfied at not having been appointed one of the members of the Council of Economy. The gallant Marshal's satrap appears to be on the decline; he is completely eclipsed by the Duke de Malakoff (Marshal Pelissier), who is in great favour just now.

THE REMOVAL that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal is repeated.

A MOTION to present an address to the Emperor of the French has been rejected in the Cambridge Town Council, on account of the insulting military addresses published in the "Morning Star." The Cambridge Town Council has followed the example.

THE "GAZETTE DE FRANCE" contains an opinion that, in the operations before Canton, "the sepoys will act as superintendents in the ranks of which French soldiers, as usual, will be the force."

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of inventions in connection with the Society of Art, will be opened on the 5th of April.

JAMES O'BRIEN, the banker, father-in-law to General Cavagnier, has failed for five millions of francs.

FERUK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, has ordered from a Paris manufacturer the apparatus necessary for the establishment of an electric telegraph in Persia.

THE MOUTH OF THE TEE has for some weeks past been literally filled with fish, chiefly sprats and herrings.

PRINCE FREDERICK-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA has given Mr. ERNEST RECK a commission to paint a large picture of Windsor Castle, to be hung, probably, in the Princess's new home.

THE DAUGHTER OF COMTE DE MORNAY was baptised a few days ago, and received the names of Marie-Eugénie, the Emperor and Empress acting as sponsors.

MR. FRANKS, of the British Museum, has been elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries, in the place of Sir Henry Ellis, resigned.

A BOY was injured by a tiger which escaped from the van of a person named Jamrach, in October last; in the Court of Queen's Bench a jury have given the youth £60 damages.

A M. DUJERRE, a French engineer, is said to have invented a plan for greatly cheapening the cost of locomotives in construction, and reducing the expenditure of fuel in working by one-half.

A ROBBERY, rivaling the late famous Elmore jewel plunder, was recently perpetrated in Paris, the victim being a Russian lady, the Countess Hiska, and the jewels stolen being worth about 800,000 francs.

THE OPERA OF "OTHELLO" was being performed at the Theatre de la Renaissance, when Othello, forgetting that his dagger was sharp, stabbed Desdemona in the side so energetically as to pass through her clothes and draw blood profusely.

THE TOWN OF NYKARLEBY, in Finland, was lately in great part destroyed by a fire, which lasted nearly three days.

THE LORD MAYOR called attention, on Saturday, at the Mansion House, to the deplorable condition of the family of the late Sir Henry Bishon. A representation had been made to him that, owing to the sudden death of their father, five young children had been left wholly unprovided for.

THE BOUNTY FOR RECRUITS has been raised to £3, and a free kit. The money is to be paid as follows:—2s. 6d. on being attested; 7s. 6d. on final approval by the inspecting-officer; and £2 10s. on joining his regiment.

AN INGENUOUS DEVICE to familiarise the road to knowledge and cheapen the journey, has recently appeared in a new portable globe. The globe consists of a framework of steel, covered with prepared cloth, on which is printed a map of the earth; and which is made to expand and collapse after the fashion of an umbrella.

AT LITTLE BOLTON, the Rev. John Swithenbank, curate of Belmont, was fined 5s. for being drunk. Defendant denied that he was "the worse" for drink, and attributed his unsteadiness of gait and inability to stand up to fatigue and illness, consequent upon the existence of much sickness among his flock.

GOVERNMENT has determined that a scientific exploration shall be made in Vancouver's Island, and, with this view, the Royal and Geographical Societies have been requested to furnish suggestions for the efficient carrying out of the expedition.

THE PRINCE MIRZA, son of the Queen of Oude, has addressed a letter to the "Constitutionnel," thanking the inhabitants of Paris for the marks of sympathy and respect which they evinced towards the remains of his Royal mother.

COLONEL BAIRD SMITH, whose eminent services at the siege of Delhi have just been rewarded with a Companionship of that order of which Colonel Phipps has been made a Commander, is a son-in-law of Mr. De Quincy.

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE is now published at Beyrout.

THE REMAINS OF LABLACHE are to be interred beside those of his wife, in the Church of La Madeleine, Paris. Lablache is understood to have left a fortune of upwards of £60,000.

THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES are behaving so well to the Venetians, in deepening the principal canals, to allow of ships of great burden to enter the city, that the Trieste folks have become jealous, fearing that the Queen of the Adriatic may regain some portion of her ancient commercial grandeur.

MR. LAURENCE PELL, youngest brother of the late Sir R. Peel, has been dangerously ill at Paris.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ROYAL THEATRES AT BERLIN has come to a decision that the ballet dancers shall for the future wear trousers and lengthen their dresses four inches.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY OF FRANCE is rapidly undergoing conversion into a steam fleet: in the course of this year the steam-ships of the line will be augmented to twenty-four—during the Crimean war France had but nine such vessels.

THE POLISH REFUGEES IN LONDON have presented to Count Persigny an address of congratulation at the recent escape from assassination of the Emperor of the French.

SOME DIFFICULTY is said to have arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation on the subject of the refugees. The Swiss are not disposed to confine the refugees in the interior.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL lost a costly brooch of diamonds, formed in the shape of a bouquet, which she wore on the occasion of the Princess Royal's wedding.

THE IMPORTANT OFFICE OF PREACHER OF LINCOLN'S INN, which has proved the stepping-stone to many a bishopric, is vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Anderson.

MELLOR, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, at Bolton, has been reprieved for a month, by order of the Home Secretary.

COUNT DE NOE, formerly a peer of France, and a gentleman of the chamber of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., died at Paris on Saturday, at the age of eighty-one. He was the representative of one of the oldest families in the French peerage, and the father of the caricaturist Cham.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Dickens presided, and spoke with all his accustomed humour and feeling on behalf of the Charity.

MR. BRIGHT took the oaths and his seat as Member for Birmingham on Monday. The Hon. Gentleman, on appearing at the table, was welcomed with much cheering.

THE ANNUAL FRENCH BALL for the benefit of the destitute French in London took place on Monday night at the Hanover Square Rooms.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WITHOUT the slightest doubt, the greatest man of the day is Mr. E. T. Smith! So grand is the scope of his intellect, so untiring his energy, so insatiable his thirst for fame and money—that each year finds him engaging in new speculations. One would think that the superintendence of a weekly newspaper, the largest theatre in London, and a luncheon-bar more gaudily decorated and damselled than any other in London, would have sufficiently occupied the attention of one man. But no! Mr. E. T. Smith had not hitherto had a turn at religion; and finding that the Spurgeon business was a good one, he determined on becoming the lessee of a clever orator and a commodious building at once. The place chosen by him was the Panopticon, in Leicester Square, a property which was beginning to hang rather heavy on his hands; the preacher was a Mr. Rutherford, a gentleman of some local celebrity from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The first performance took place last Sunday, where in the morning but a few persons assembled

In the evening there was a very large crowd, and a performance of many selections from Handel's "Messiah," by professional singers, a strong chorus, and the splendid choir of the establishment will remember. The choir-boys were adorned with the written notice required by law, which all visitors to the establishment will remember. Mr. Deane has declared, in a letter to a morning contemporary, that he was aware that the singing would be of so "amusing" a nature, and his intention of having nothing more to do with it. Mr. E. T. Smith is not the man to be beaten—he will have some of his own before long, some one who will blaze as Mr. Deane's gaseliers, roar as deeply as the organ, and more than the "best pantomime in London," by the side of the boardings and dead walls his name will be advertised. There has been inundated with *serenades* during the past week. The Institutes throughout the country have been up in conclave. Mr. Harry Chester's proposal for their general amalgamation and the Society of Arts. On Thursday they attended a concert given by Mr. Dilke, President of the Society of Arts, and the "Athlete," at his house, in Sloane Street. I hear through Mr. Dilke's influence, which is always employed for the benefit of the museum of Sir John Lubbock, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, that the museum is to be thrown open daily for public inspection. It has been the curator as his private residence, and only open once or twice a week.

The inquiry into the mortality among the Foot Guards has elicited some facts, which are talked about in well-informed circles, but have not yet found their way into print. The worst barracks are those in the "well" neighbourhoods—St. James's Park and Knight-bridge. The former the sergeants, it is said, when they went to call the men in the morning, rapped loudly at the doors, but dared not go in until the doors had been for some time open, so horrible was the stench.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the correspondent of the "Times" in China, whose graphic letters have been read with so much interest, is coming home, unable to stand the climate any longer. Mr. Fillmore, a gentleman of the "Times" staff, succeeds him.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD sends us an average number this month. Sir Bulwer Lytton's story is beginning to be interesting. Like an old horse the author started very lamely and stiffly at first, but, warming as he progresses, we begin to notice some signs of the ancient pace. Nevertheless, throughout the novel there is a curious sign of an elderly gentleman endeavouring to write, think, and reason like a young one: there are the peg-top trousers and the long greatcoat; but the cravat is the old four-inch high Drummell pattern—the struggling gray hairs peep out beneath the brown wig, and the assumed juvenility is at once betrayed in the tottering gait and the seamed face. There is an article on the "Condition of Women," written in a sensible vein, and with much quiet truth, and there is a review of Lord St. Leonard's "Hand Book of Property Law," a puff direct—so direct and so obsequious, that it would be wise were it not for the evident knowledge which the reviewer possesses of the subject under treatment. There are no men in the world who can puff the works of their publishers with such a mixture of talent and impudence as "Blackwood's" staff. There is also a review of another of Blackwood's books, "Thornedale, or Conflict of Opinion," on which too much praise could scarcely be bestowed, as it is one of the most extraordinary works of modern times. It is of the same school as Longfellow's "Hyperion," but the poetic imagery is even more beautiful, and the philosophy more true and practical than in that, my favourite book. And the author is a man of the name of William Smith, who will probably never make any name in the world! Let me protest most earnestly against a paper called "People I have Never Met," a "Household Words-ish" title, capable of much excellent elaboration, but treated in its present position with an elephantine playfulness that is positively appalling. Why does "Blackwood" ever try to be funny? We have each our own *motier*, and let us stick to it. The "Times" does not attempt to be honest, the "Post" grammatical, the "Advertiser" intelligible, the "Daily News" fashionable, the "Chronicle" readable, the "Herald" salable—and why should "Blackwood's Magazine," with its dull buff colour, and the portrait of that grim old gentleman, Mr. Buchanan, on its cover, "go in" for the slightest attempt at humour? I have often wondered who is the funny man on the magazine. Not Hamley, who possesses a keen sense of the ridiculous; nor James White, who is equally funny; nor Aytoun, who is humorous, though, being a Scotchman, necessarily dry and unhearty. So I have come to the conclusion that they must leave the clowning to Warren, who, like Bottom, wishes to enact every part, to write the whole magazine, and will woo you as gently as any sucking dove, and poke as merrily as the shade of one of Oliver Cromwell's strictest Puritans! A very interesting communication from Captain Burton, the "Mecca and Medina" traveller, upon the climate and people of Zanzibar, and the observations gathered in a two months' residence in East Africa, and a continuation of the sketch of the rise and progress of the Indian mutiny, complete the number.

Almost simultaneously, the veteran Leigh Hunt reminds us of his existence in the drama and in periodical literature. While "Lovers' Amusements" is being played at the Lyceum, the February number of *Punch* brings us a beautiful legend called the "Tapisser's Tale," from the time-honoured pen. Professing to be after the manner of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," it is, it must be candidly confessed, very little like Chaucer, but it contains a vein of sweet poetry, and many pleasant thoughts. The second part of Keightley's "Essay on Fielding" shows, what I have always imagined, that the inherent personal vanity of the writer must break through every subject which he touches, and though his panegyric on "Tom Jones" reads extravagantly, there is a latent hint that Thomas Keightley is a greater man than was Henry Fielding. An article entitled "A Word about our Theatres" is one of the most powerful and candid statements and expositions of the many vexed questions anent the drama, more especially as regards its relation to journalistic criticism, that I have ever read.

With the new year the TRAIN seems to have taken a great start. The new tale, "The Dead Lady's Ring," not only in point of interest, but in excellence of writing, is the best story I have read for many a long day. Mr. Robert Brough contributes one of his admirable renderings of Victor Hugo's ballads. Mr. Godfrey Turner has some very pretty verses, called "The Elder of the Two;" and Mr. Friessell's "Sham Pamphlets" progress in interest, while the quality of the writing is never sacrificed to the narrative. I am scarcely so well pleased with Mr. Hollingshead this month. His story, "The Struggles of Jacob Handcroft," seems hurriedly concluded, and scarcely up to his usual mark. This young writer has had a great success, and must not allow his head to be turned by it. Each successive paper should be in advance of the foregoing. When once the retrograde movement occurs, it is easily fallen into. Mr. Sedmore contributes the best Macaronic verses which I have seen since the days of Father Prout.

The most interesting article in BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY is a biographical notice of Madlle Rachel. Mr. Dudley Costello's story of "Paint Heart never won Fair Lady," is continued with a spirit which is really marvellous, when one recollects how long and how constantly the author has been racking his brains for magazines.

THE VIRGINIANS, I confess, does not interest me in the least. I admire the doubtless scrupulous fidelity, I may even say the Dutch painting, with which the characters are elaborated; but I cannot rouse within myself any care for anybody in the book. This is rather different from the "Newcomes," where, from the first number, one hung upon the exits and entrances of the various persons represented.

THE GORDIAN KNOT proceeds with spirit. In an episode Mr. Shirley Brooks has dealt with a very delicate subject, and deals with it delicately and with much feeling.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BERLIN.

AT ANTWERP.

Our readers are already informed of the arrival of the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia at Antwerp, and their departure by special train for Brussels. At one period, however, it was by no means certain whether Antwerp would be honoured by the presence of the illustrious travellers. On Monday night (the 1st) a violent storm of wind raged from the south-west. The Scheldt rose above the quays, washed away a considerable portion of the valuable merchandise collected there, and inundated the cellars of the houses facing the river. The hurricane lasted all night, and a report got abroad that the Royal couple, instead of going to Antwerp, would land somewhere on the coast of France. Soon came intelligence, however, that the flotilla had left Gravesend, and might be expected to reach Flushing about midnight. The Municipal Council immediately assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and adopted the necessary measures for giving a fitting welcome to the Prince and Princess. It was thought probable at that time that the squadron would remain at anchor abreast of Flushing all night, and ascend the river to Antwerp before noon on Wednesday, so as to permit the Prince and Princess to visit some of the principal places of interest in the city before leaving for Brussels. It will be seen, however, that their arrival was unfortunately delayed to so late an hour that they were compelled to abandon the intention of making any stay in Antwerp, and to content themselves upon the present occasion with a mere glance at such of the public buildings as were visible from the line of procession between the quay and the railway station.

Early on Wednesday morning two squadrons of Cuirassiers took up a position in the Canal au Surre, a short street leading to the quay, where the Royal party were expected to land. Crowds of people, among whom were many peasants from the surrounding districts, began to collect on the quays and the adjacent streets, and now and again might be seen a civil or a military officer, in a gorgeous uniform, hurrying to his post. The King, accompanied by the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandre, and attended by a brilliant suite, arrived from Brussels at ten o'clock. His Majesty and the Princess passed in review the battalion of Carabiniers which formed the guard of honour at the station, and then drove in a coach with four horses, preceded by two outriders, to the Palace in the Place de Meir. Soon after, a telegraphic despatch was received to the effect that, owing to the fog, the Royal squadron had not crossed the Channel during the night, but had cast anchor somewhere about the mouth of the Thames. The despatch added that, unless the weather cleared, the squadron would not put to sea till an advanced hour in the morning, in which case it could not arrive at Antwerp before three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The Cuirassiers were returned to their barracks, and the crowd in the streets began to thin; but at about three o'clock the loud booming of the great bell of the Cathedral announced the approach of the Royal squadron.

Crowds again gathered upon the streets, and in an incredibly short space of time the quays were filled from end to end with people. The Cuirassiers again appeared on their stout Flemish steeds, and a regiment of Chasseurs and soldiers of the Line marched on to the quays. By a few simple manoeuvres they soon succeeded in clearing an open space on the landing wharf and covering it with carpets brilliant in colour and elegant in design. They then formed in a double line round three sides of the spot thus prepared for the reception of the illustrious travellers, the band playing. The ministers, consuls, and civil and military functionaries, all wearing their richest uniforms, now began to assemble, and, as each when he arrived was admitted to the carpeted space, that little circle ere long presented a splendid appearance. Unfortunately, although the fog had almost wholly disappeared, the sky remained of a dull leaden hue, and there was not even a single ray of sunshine to exhibit the scene in all its dazzling brilliancy. The effect of the spectacle was still further heightened by the arrival of the King, the Princess, and a brilliant staff of officers.

The firing of the guns of Fort St. Lilo, nine miles below the city, precisely at three o'clock, was the first signal of the approach of the Royal squadron. After passing that station, which marks the frontier line between Belgium and Holland, the Royal travellers beheld on either side nothing but a flat expanse of land, brown, bare, and marshy, and intersected in all directions by muddy and stagnant canals. At length the tower of the Cathedral of Antwerp was seen lifting its beautiful and delicate form into the sky, and, as the flotilla rounded bend after bend of the river, the spires of the magnificent churches which embellish the city came one by one into view. The squadron was saluted by Fort du Nord, and amid the noise and smoke thus occasioned the Royal yachts passed the heavily-armed batteries on the south bank of the Scheldt, the entrance to the new docks, and the double line of fortifications. A few more turns of the paddle-wheels, and they glide majestically into a scene of singular beauty. As far as the eye can reach, the river, here as broad and as deep as the Thames at Greenwich, flows in a straight line, its bosom unvexed by the stroke of a single oar. Along the left bank is a green dyke, so high that it almost conceals the landscape behind it, terminating in the fortified point known as the Tête de Flandre. But on the right bank are seen a series of magnificent quays, more than a mile in length, planted with a double row of trees, and lined by handsome edifices. They are crowded with people, some of them wearing costumes of the most quaint description, and from the windows of many of the houses are flying the flags of England, Prussia, and Belgium. Only a few vessels, chiefly small river steamers, are lying alongside the quays, but the basins at the bottom of the town are well filled with shipping, gaily dressed in the brightest colours. The *Victoria* and *Albert*, with the Prussian flag at the main and the Union Jack at the fore, and decorated in the most tasteful manner, moved slowly up amid the shouts of the spectators. She anchored in the centre of the river, nearly opposite the Porte de L'Escaut, and was saluted by the guns of the citadel and by those of the Tête de Flandre. The *Fairy* passed between the *Victoria* and *Albert* and the quay, and dropped her anchor a little further up the river. Her example was followed by the *Osborne* and the *Vivid*. The *Curacoa* also steamed up in the same direction, but before taking up her position by the side of her tiny consorts she returned the salute of the citadel with two broadsides, which seemed almost to shake the earth.

As soon as the firing had ceased, the King proceeded on board the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and, after exchanging affectionate greetings with the young Prince and Princess, gave them a hearty welcome. A few minutes were spent in receiving the parting homage of the officers of the ship, and, the last word having been spoken, the Princess Royal was conducted by the King down the ladder to an elegant twelve-oared boat, painted in white and gold. Prince Frederick-William followed, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance were landed in the boats belonging to the Royal yacht. The moment that the Princess left the side of the *Victoria* and *Albert* the crew—officers and men—mounted the paddleboxes, and gave three such cheers as probably the good people of Antwerp never heard before. The crew of the *Curacoa*, too, who now manned the yards, as well as those of the *Fairy*, the *Osborne*, and the *Vivid*, sent forth repeated "hurrahs!" in a style which evidently astonished the amiable but somewhat stolid Flemings. The Princess Royal was handed on shore and conducted to the carriage by the King, her husband following between the two Belgian Princes. Her Royal Highness traversed the short distance between the river side and the carriage amid the most enthusiastic applause. She conversed with the King in a cheerful, lively manner, and seemed nothing the worse for the voyage from Gravesend. All the Royal Party, with the exception of Comte de Flandre, entered one carriage, drawn by four beautiful bays. It was intended that the Royal carriages, of which there were two, should be followed to the station by the coaches of the ambassadors, consuls, and civil and military authorities in something like order. The result showed that the arrangers of the ceremonial had reckoned without their host. It is not the practice in Antwerp to line the streets with soldiers or policemen on such occasions as the present, and the consequence was, that the moment the carriage containing the King and the young Prince and Princess moved from the quay, the crowd, disregarding the military escort, rushed in behind it and isolated it from the others. Any attempt to rejoin the head to the

body would have been perfectly hopeless; common street cars instructed themselves at different points along the route, and at last not even the semblance of a procession remained.

To reach the railway station from the Quai d'Anvers, the procession, if it may be called such, had to go a distance of about a mile and a-half, passing through most of the principal streets and open places of the city. There was much to attract the notice and elicit the admiration of the august visitors in their route. In the short space of half-an-hour the Prince and Princess saw samples of the different styles of building which have been in vogue from the eleventh and twelfth century to the present time. But, after all, there is perhaps no sight so interesting as that of human beings congregated together in large masses; and when to this is added an infinite variety of costumes, the spectacle becomes at once impressive and amusing. Such it was on Wednesday. Men's dress seems to be nearly the same all over Europe; it is not remarkable for either elegance or picturesqueness; but, happily, in the immense crowds that welcomed the Prince and Princess to Antwerp, the women far outnumbered the men, and their long black Spanish cloaks, their tiny caps worn with a coquettish air, and adorned with ribbons and spangles, and, in the case of the riper beauties, their odd-looking straw bonnets, covering a pure white lace cap, with broad lappets hanging down to the shoulders, had a peculiarly striking effect. At various points on the line of procession, at every public building, at the different consulates, at all the principal hotels and cafés, and particularly at the Hôtel St. Antoine and the Hôtel du Parc, the flags of England, Prussia, and Belgium floated in the air.

After passing the Place de Meir, as it was now getting dark, the pace was increased, and, crossing the rampart at a trot, the Royal party arrived at the station about five o'clock, and were received with military honours by a regiment of Rifles, while the band struck up "God Save the Queen." A special train was in readiness to convey them to Brussels, and in a few minutes it moved slowly out of the station, followed by the plaudits of those admitted to the platform.

In the evening the *Fairy* treated the townspeople to a display of fireworks, which had a very brilliant effect, and gave great delight to the crowds assembled on the quays.

BRUSSELS—AIX LA CHAPELLE.

There is not much to be said about the reception at Brussels. King Leopold, with the greater part of his family, had gone to Antwerp, from whence he conducted the young couple to Brussels. A military escort was provided here at the railway terminus, the band of which struck up the national anthem of Great Britain, when the train arrived at six o'clock. A considerable crowd of people had been attracted by the event, among whom the white caps of the working girls of Brussels were particularly conspicuous. The Royal cortège, after King Leopold had conducted Princess Victoria to her carriage, went at once to the Palace, where a dinner, confined to the Royal family and the dignitaries of the State, as well as the Princess' suite, was held, followed by a grand State ball.

Next morning at eight o'clock, the Royal party started for Aix-la-Chapelle. They arrived at Verviers at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, and received the congratulations of the directors of the Rhenish Railway. After taking leave of the Belgian Princes, their Royal Highnesses continued their journey towards the frontier at Hebestal, where a crowd, assembled from all parts, hailed the arrival of the Royal cortège with loud acclamations.

At half-past twelve, the Royal party entered the terminus at the ancient residence of Charlemagne, where the authorities were in attendance. The popular reception in the town was such as could leave not the slightest doubt that our young Princess had come to a country where everybody is glad to receive her with open arms, and to recognise every principle which an English Princess represents.

The Royal couple partook of luncheon at the Presidential Offices—a very elegant building; and afterwards visited the lions of Aix-la-Chapelle, among which, of course, the Cathedral of Charlemagne occupies the foremost place. This cathedral was built in the eighth century, and part of the original structure is still extant.

AT COLOGNE.

The same afternoon the Royal train went on to Cologne, where it arrived at six o'clock. An idea of the approach to this place may be conveyed by the remark that the traveller has the impression of approaching England again. These flats, towards the south, must surely be part of Essex—near Maldon, perhaps. Presently the country becomes more undulating, and you observe that you are passing through extensive mining districts, then through seats of woollen manufacture, and then you see beds of coal laid bare by the cutting of the railway. The undulating nature of the country in the neighbourhood of the frontier is gradually replaced by flats, which grow wider and wider until the whole country is as level as a billiard table. You are now in the valley of the Rhine, and already the numerous towers of Cologne rise in the distance, a strange aspect to an English eye, for you see nothing but towers and walls of fortifications, the latter hiding the houses altogether from view. In a long semicircle the railway sweeps round the northern side of the city, always commanded by the crenellated wall, until you enter the precincts of that huge and quaint seat of Catholicism in Northern Germany—a crescent, filled with an inextricable chaos of little narrow streets, and old and beautiful Byzantine and Gothic churches, at the northernmost point, close to the Rhine.

Cologne, the capital of Western Prussia, possesses no Royal Palace. The consequence on this occasion was, that a place wherein to keep court had in some other way to be provided for. The Cologne people, fonder of festivities than any other in Germany, managed in the following manner:—The presentation to the Prince and his wife of the civil and military authorities of the town and province was arranged to take place in the upper rooms of the railway terminus. So far as the glitter of uniforms was concerned, it was a brilliant assembly which filled the spacious saloon hours before the train was signalled. Very ominous it looked that the whole of the military officers placed themselves on one side of the hall, while the civil dignitaries, the civil service, in their court uniforms, blue embroidered coats, white Cashmere trousers, and swords; the Court of Appeal in red robes; and the Protestant clergy in black ones, filled the other half. The total absence of the Catholic clergy, so numerous in Cologne and the whole Rhenish province, was much remarked. The Prince addressed a few words to the generals, and then, in an adjoining room, received, as is the custom in this country, their reports, which were followed by the addresses of the civil authorities. From the terminus the cortège passed through the illuminated streets, first to the cathedral, to which the Prince conducted his wife to impress her mind with one of the most imposing spectacles that human eyes have ever witnessed. The exterior of the cathedral, this gigantic forest of buttresses and arches, adorned with the most exquisite carvings in stone, had been illuminated all round with red fires; and it is only he who has seen this uncompleted but incomparable edifice that can form even a faint idea of the picturesque effect. At the same time, the interior had likewise been lighted by the red fires, which gleamed through the painted windows, and thus produced an effect altogether beyond description. The Princess was to be pitied for being hurried away from a spectacle like this to further courtly duties in the Government offices; there the Corporation and the guilds presented their addresses. This was, so to speak, the second scene of that courtly drama, in which the absence of a palace had rendered the observance of unity of time and place impossible. The third was a concert in the famous Gussenich Saal, the Guildhall of Cologne, to which the corporation had issued the invitations, and which, with the assistance of the well-known Choral Union of Cologne, really formed a worthy conclusion to the day. The concert consisted of three pieces only—Weber's overture to "Oberon," executed with classical accuracy, and two performances by the Choral Union, assisted by a choir of ladies. These pieces were expressly written and composed for the occasion. One of them celebrated the future alliance of England and Prussia for the defence of liberty, the Prince and Princess, who sat listening among a brilliant audience, being personally addressed, and called upon by the singers to realise this wish of the Prussian people.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM AT ANTWERP.

The last verses were sung to the air of the British National Anthem—at this the whole audience enthusiastically rose.

MAGDEBURG.

Early on Friday morning the Royal train continued the journey to Magdeburg.

At the Prussian fortress of Minden a halt of twenty minutes took place, the presentations of military dignitaries being here very numerous. Here the territory of Prussia was left, and that of Hanover entered. The King had invited Prince Frederick-William and his august Consort to take refreshments at the Palace of his capital. Three hours were spent at the Palace, and when the train was again put into motion, at seven o'clock, the shades of night had already fallen.

The train arrived at Magdeburg at nearly eleven o'clock, and again the Royal party were in the midst of splendid festivities, a really enormous crowd of people filling the streets. The Magdeburgers had originally resolved to receive the *cortège* in the evening with a torchlight procession; but not wishing to anticipate the national German

spectacle which the students of Berlin were preparing in this regard for the Princess, they afterwards resolved to supplant it by a variation, borrowed from the Chinese, namely, a lantern procession. The coloured lanterns which, in some cases, were suspended from the poles with cords, and were vivaciously dancing about, offered a very striking and pleasing aspect. At the same time the town was brilliantly illuminated.

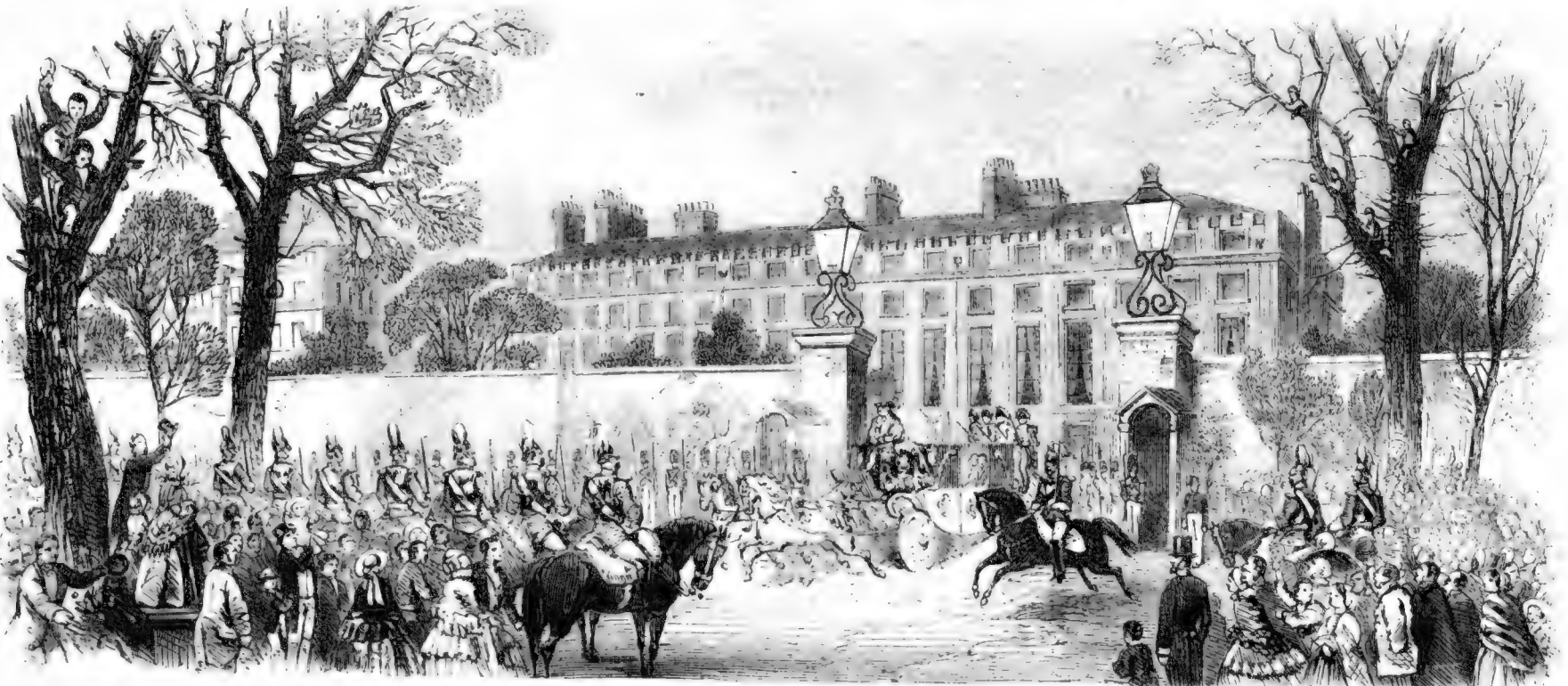
While hitherto everything had at least some similarity to the way "they manage such things in France," on the following morning the scene, like the town in which it was enacted, had a thoroughly German character. The show was composed of the people itself in its majesty. While the Royal couple were visiting the famous cathedral, alone left standing from the ravages of the fire by which the Catholic army destroyed the city in the Thirty Years' War, the masters and working men of all the trades assembled at different places in the town. They then proceeded, each trade headed by a brass band, with flying banners, and carrying emblems of their occupations, more than five thousand, to the

Government Palace, before which they ranged themselves, and then broke out into tremendous cheers. The Prince and Princess bowed their thanks from the balcony. This army of industry, keeping its order admirably, then formed itself into as many squares as there were trades, and the Royal couple drove slowly through their ranks, exchanging special salutes with each trade as they passed it.

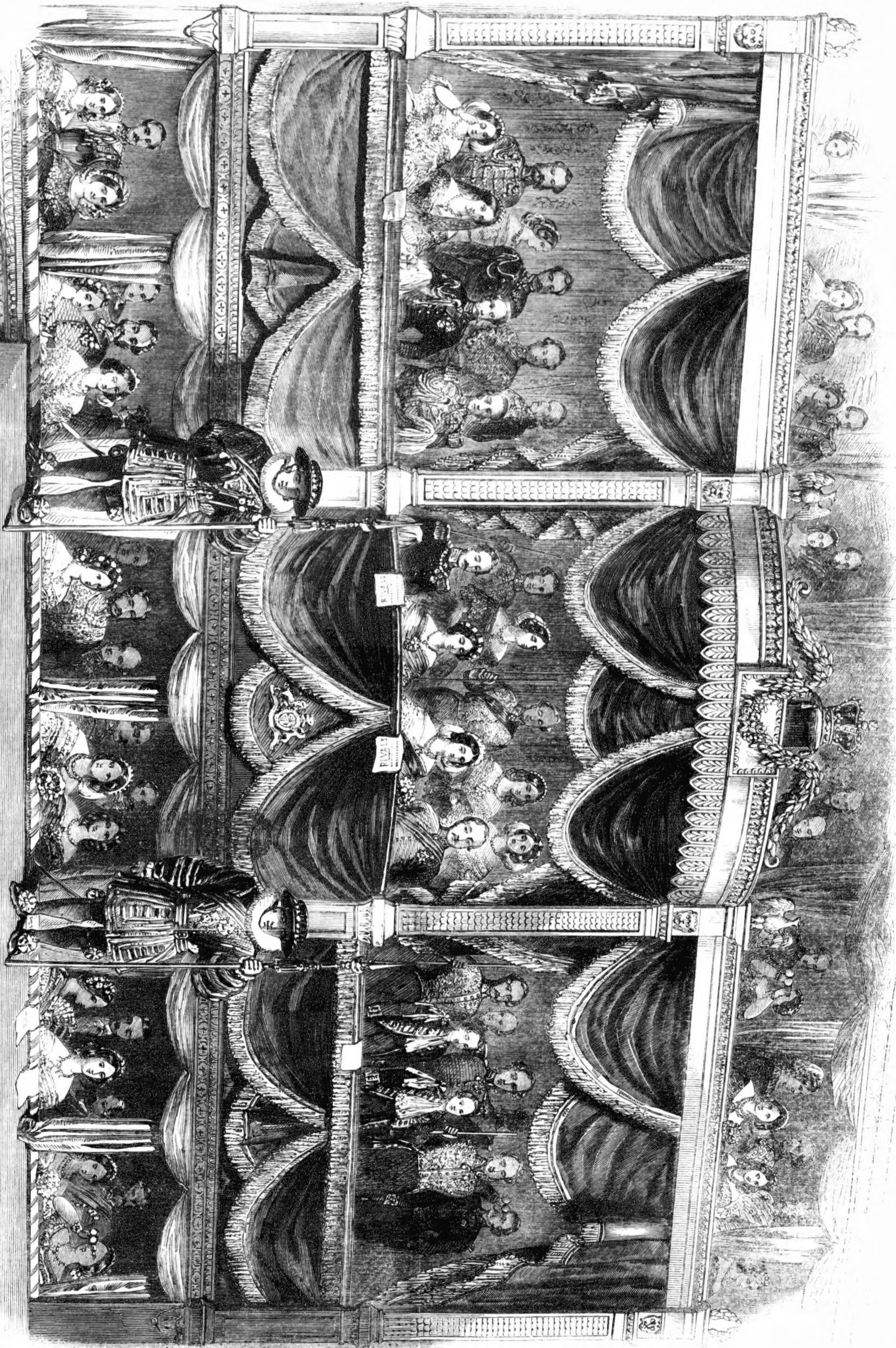
We now pass to their Royal Highnesses's

RECEPTION AT POTSDAM.

Which took place on Saturday. Those of our readers who have ever passed Potsdam on their way to Berlin will recollect that shortly after leaving the town of Brandenburg, Potsdam is to be seen on the left, on the other side of the Havel, stretching away from the bank of the river up the acclivity of a hill, and displaying on its side an interesting picture of numerous palaces, churches, and public buildings, and crowned by Sans Souci and the memorable mill on the summit of the height. In the foreground is the bridge leading from the railroad into the town, and on the right is a steep hill or small mountain



THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER THE MARRIAGE.



THE ROYAL PARTY AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 29TH, 1858.

covered by villas interspersed among thick foliage. This was the picture that presented itself on Saturday a little after 3 o'clock to the Princess Royal, almost the only occupant of the festive train to whom the scene was not already familiar, but for whom Potsdam has a peculiar interest apart from the charm of novelty, as being the birthplace of her husband. On this occasion the well-known scene had assumed an unwonted holiday garb, for banners were flying from every available flagpole, flags were fluttering singly, doubly, or in clusters, and the village bridge was converted into one arch of decoration—a suspension bridge of wreaths and garlands, apparently held aloft by festoons of evergreens, flowers, and many-coloured flags.

We have little space to describe the decorations of the railroad-station, its arches of fir wreaths, its festoons of evergreens, and its 180 flags. Not the least attractive among these decorations were the squadrons of the splendid white cuirassier Regiment of the Garde du Corps, with the silver spread-eagle perched on the casque, the red Hussars, and the Lancers in their blue uniforms with red facings, their black and white-striped pennons fluttering from their lances. These three squadrons, as an escort in the procession, and a guard of honour of thirty men stationed at the gate of the town, were the only military on duty, the ground being kept and order preserved, the former by the trades' companies drawn up in line, and the latter by the local police.

The Princess was received at the station by the Prince of Prussia, the Princes Carl, Friedrich-Carl, Albrecht, Friedrich-Albrecht, Friedrich-Adalbert, and Alexander of Prussia, Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Hohenzollern; and after the Prince of Prussia had kissed his daughter-in-law very affectionately, embraced his son, and presented those of the Royal Family as yet unknown to the Princess, the party withdrew into the reception-room of the railway-station. Here various high officers of the army and the court who were in waiting were introduced, and an address presented by the Oberbürgermeister. After this the bridal couple and their suite got into the carriages, and drove in procession into the town.

The view from the bridge just previous to the arrival of the festive procession was indeed very attractive, the bridge itself being kept quite clear of passengers, so that all its decorations were distinctly visible. At one end of the bridge was the railway station, with all its varied and many-coloured occupants and decorations, with the Braubau-berg and the battery firing its salute; at the other end entire beds of human faces planted along and over every balustrade and every vantage ground that the buildings and the ground admitted of, the colonnade and the stately pile of the Stadt Schloss, the steeples of the churches, from which merry peals were pouring, just then lit by the afternoon sun; and last, not least, a white fleet of 500 swans had been made to figure in the pageant, by unmercited bribery committed for some days past at the bridge stairs, floating on the surface of the Havel.

On reaching the other side of the bridge the young couple were received with deafening cheers, which lasted throughout the short line of streets they had to pass before entering the court-yard of the Palace. On alighting, the young couple found the hall and marble staircase richly decorated with flowers and shrubs and costly plants; and here, at the top of the staircase, were all the Royal Princesses assembled to receive them, while the households of the different families ranged themselves along the stairs. Surrounded by her new friends, the Princess entered the saloon of the Great Elector, a noble room decorated with pictures and works of art commemorative of the Great Elector, and here the civil and military authorities were presented, and in an adjoining apartment their ladies. From the windows of this saloon the young people, surrounded by their Royal relatives, looked out on the procession of the trades' companies, which marched past with their bands, their flags, and their emblems. When the procession had all marched past, the Prince and Princess thanked the people for their exertions with a silent bow, and the Royal party withdrew to a *diner en famille*.

In the evening there was a gala spectacle at the theatre, which had originally been fixed for the Sunday, as is usually the case here, but which, in consideration for English feelings, had been altered to the Saturday.

On Sunday morning the young couple attended Divine service at the Garrison Kirche, where Dr. Krummacher preaches. The Municipality of Potsdam then waited on them to present them with a silver tazza, as an offering from the town.

Monday was made memorable by

THE ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

The festive entry of the young bridal couple took place under as bright auspices as fair weather, popular enthusiasm, and the cordial aspirations of an entire country could make it. As a sample of winter in Berlin, nothing could have been better arranged than the weather on Monday; if it had been bespoken it could not have been better—cold, sharp, bright, and of dazzling clearness. All went well, in spite of the enormous masses of persons congregated together on a small space, and all anxious to be as near as possible to the Prince and Princess.

No similar event of Prussian history—not the solemn entry of the present Queen, when as the bride of the Crown Prince she entered the city in State procession—has been celebrated with so much enthusiasm as the reception of the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia. Ungrudgingly, lavishly had everything been done that could confer *éclat* on this event. The example set by the King in his allowance for the alteration and fitting-up of the Palace for the young couple, was followed cordially and consistently down to the chimney-sweepers' apprentices who figured in the procession, which numbered 20,000 persons.

By one o'clock the entire line of the procession was clear from one end to the other of the broad and splendid avenue leading from the Brandenburg Gate to the Palace. The crowd on each side was dense, but not sufficiently so, however, (from the great breadth of the space on each side the principal route) to preclude a tolerable amount of circulation, which added not a little to the liveliness of the scene. The streets were completely filled, and presented immense surfaces of eager heads, from time to time agitated by a sort of wave undulating across it at some common object of attraction, which moved all glances in one direction. These occasional simultaneous movements were chiefly caused in the commencement by the passage along the space opened for the procession of the trades' corporations, with their bands of music, banners, and multifarious ensigns and emblem, proceeding to their places along the line of march. At last, though no signal was given in the shape of salutes of artillery, the bells of the Dom broke into a peal, shortly followed by chimes from other belfries, and bodies of mounted police galloping rapidly down the avenue, proclaimed the approach of the festive train. In a few minutes the roar of the multitude travelling along the whole line grew nearer and nearer, and at last the head of the procession came in sight, preceded by the marshals. The honour of preceding the entire pageant on this august occasion was assigned, with a somewhat eccentric selection, to postillions, forty of whom, mounted on the pick of the post-master's studs, now made their appearance. They were splendidly attired in blue coats, with orange facings and belts, leather breeches, jack-boots, and shiny hats with plumes, and they continually exerted themselves to produce a harmonious result with their posthorns. Next to them came the honourable company of butchers, who form a sort of equestrian order among the guilds, and always lead off on these occasions; a more amiable and harmless set of gentlemen as they appeared could not be desired. They were dressed in black with cocked hats and white plumes, and had altogether a courtly aspect. Next in order, mounted also and in something like the same dress, came the merchants of Berlin. These were followed by three carriages, drawn by six horses each, containing the chief burgomaster, Herr Perponcher, and other principal magistrates of the city. A squadron of Life Guards advanced next in succession, in light blue uniforms and plumed helmets, headed by drums and trumpets—the escort of the state carriage, containing the Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia, which now came in sight. The shape of this specimen of the municipal splendours of Berlin is much the same as the antique and clumsy one of our Lord Mayor, save that it is not, perhaps, quite so finely painted and

varnished and so brightly gilt. The same sort of scroll work adorns it, however; and most important of all, the large windows of plate-glass allow the personages inside to be distinctly seen. The horses drawing it however were a magnificent sight—eight in number, with immense black and white plumes. The Princess was dressed in an ermine cloak befitting the weather, but on her head was no other ornament than a simple tiara of diamonds. The shouts of the multitude at her appearance were deafening, and redoubled at each gracious bow of the illustrious Bride and Bridegroom. Opposite to them sat the lady of the chief Burgomaster. The Volunteer Rifles followed the State carriage, and detachments of Dragoons and Life Guards.

Our countrymen were permitted to make a special tribute of respect. The authorities gave the English residents permission to erect their flag outside the gates of the town, and to assemble round that attractive point to give the Princess a hearty British cheer as she entered the town. About 130 men, to say nothing of the gentler sex, assembled under cover of a noble Union Jack, a red ensign, a pilot flag, and a fourth that exceeds our powers to describe; for these our different consulates in Prussia had been laid under contribution, and the natives were shown a real English flag, a regular bit of bunting, seventeen feet long and about twelve feet broad—a real flag that has braved the breeze, if not the battle, for a good many years. When her Royal Highness drove past in the procession, and accidentally made a short halt in front of the British post, she received a cheer that went to her heart, judging by the pleased and kind expression of her eyes. The Princess looked infinitely better than on Saturday at Potsdam, where she was probably fatigued and over excited. If she smiled at the very British manifestation that she met with outside the gates, in another instance she laughed outright, and won the hearts of many by so doing. The people on one portion of the distance to be traversed outside of the town threw flowers into the carriage as she passed before them, for which she bowed her smiling acknowledgments; but, just as she was one time bowing, a tolerably substantial nosegay flew in at the window and struck her in the face. The well-meaning donor stood aghast at the *contretemps*, till the hearty good nature of the Princess manifested itself in unconstrained laughter at the concussion, in which Prince Frederick-William joined.

The sight of that most noble of promenades, Unter den Linden, was most imposing; from one point it was calculated that above 180,000 persons were there present to welcome the Princess, surrounded by the most tasteful and ample decoration, and in the presence of some of the most beautiful monumental sculpture that any capital of Europe can boast.

However, we can go no further into details of the Princess's reception at Berlin this week. Our next number will contain a fuller account, with illustrations from sketches taken on the spot.

PRESENTS FROM NAPOLEON TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The presents sent by the Emperor and Empress to England two days previous to the Royal marriage, consisted of the portraits of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on the very finest porcelaine de Sèvres; a magnificent corbeille, also of Sèvres china, filled with the most tasteful and beautiful jewellery; two albums containing the designs of tapestry now being manufactured at the Gobelins, and intended for two rooms in the Princess Royal's residence at Berlin; and, lastly, two extremely rich lace dresses—the one en point d'Alençon, the other en point de Bruxelles.

LAW AND CRIME.

An outrage which, so far as the particulars have yet been published, appears one of the most extraordinary and incomprehensible in the modern annals of crime, is reported as having occurred at Bristol last week. Mr. John Leach, a surveyor, residing at Croydon, formed an attachment some years since with a young lady named Mills, whose father was a farmer at Canterbury. The intimacy was discontinued, and Miss Mills married a clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., master of the Collegiate School, Clifton. Mr. Leach also married. Mrs. Leach died some months since. Upon Mrs. Smith becoming acquainted with this fact, she wrote to Mr. Leach, representing that Mr. Smith had left her a widow, and inviting Mr. Leach to recommence the relations formerly subsisting between them. A reply was to be sent by post to a bookseller's in Bristol. Mr. Leach doubted the genuineness of the letter, and wrote in reply, requesting a confirmation of its announcements. He received another letter in due course, asseverating the truth of the communication, and appointing an interview at Bristol. Three several appointments were successively made by the lady, as Mr. Leach could not attend either of the first two. At last the two met by arrangement on the evening of Wednesday, last week, at the Bristol station. Mrs. Smith was dressed in widow's costume. Notwithstanding, Mr. Leach was still incredulous, especially as a person who strongly resembled the Rev. Mr. Smith alighted from a carriage at a short distance from him. Mrs. Smith again assured him that the death of her husband was a fact. Mrs. Smith proposed that Mr. Leach should accompany her to a relation of her late husband, at Wapley, some distance from Bristol, and, moreover, that they should walk together over Yate Common. She declined the offer of a fly, professing to know her way better over the common. When the two arrived at a lonely part of the common, Mr. Leach fancied he heard footsteps behind him. At the same time Mrs. Smith exclaimed, as if by way of signal, "I have lost my way!" A voice in the rear answered, "And I have lost my way!" and instantly Mr. Leach was struck twice heavily across the head with a blunt instrument, wielded by some person whom Mr. Leach declares to be the Reverend Gentleman himself. A struggle ensued, in which Mr. Leach threw his assailant down. Two railway watchers overheard the noise of the scuffle, and rescued Mr. Leach, whose head was bleeding copiously. The supposed Mr. Smith pretended that he had been the party attacked, and made his escape. Mrs. Smith also made off, casting away her widow's cap upon the road. A six-barrelled revolver, loaded and capped, was found upon the scene of the fray. Both the Rev. Mr. Smith and his wife were tracked and captured. In searching the house, a parcel, containing a shirt, collar, and pocket-handkerchief, marked with Mr. Leach's name, was found. Upon the hearing the prisoners were remanded until Thursday (11th), for further evidence. Nothing is shown to account for this remarkable offence. Still, as both husband and wife appear to have been concerned in it, perhaps the most feasible explanation would be based upon the supposition that Mr. Leach was suspected of having cast some reflection upon Mrs. Smith's reputation.

The miserable convict Christian Sattler received the earthly punishment of his crime, at the Old Bailey, on Monday. The edifying state customary upon such occasions had been successfully superinduced. He had been, as usual, treated with the most sympathising affection by the chaplain, sheriffs, and authorities generally. Mr. Sheriff Parker, it appears, can speak Italian, and this accomplishment was brought into play with great effect upon the prisoner, who was a Bavarian, but understood English. A Bible in Italian was presented by Mr. Sheriff Parker to the murderer, who returned it inscribed with his own valuable and highly-interesting autograph immediately before his execution. One might to some extent account for the peculiar veneration and affection displayed by sheriffs for condemned criminals, if these were the only class of sufferers with whom the duties of the shrievalty brought these gentlemen into contact. But besides the death-warrant, there are writs of "execution" far more numerous and ordinary committed to the sheriffs. If these gentlemen were occasionally, instead of wasting their benevolence upon cold-blooded assassins, appropriately crowning a life of crime by a death of disgrace, to follow up their writs of "fi. fa." into the homes of the unfortunate desolated by the sheriffs' own bailiffs in pursuance thereof, to track the wretch arrested by their own officers upon "ca. sa" into his miserable den in Whitecross Street, they might not only find fitter objects of compassion, but far better opportunities for conferring and observing the solace of Christian pity, patience, and resignation.

The story we are about to relate is one of a class of offences of which the peculiarity is usually the evasion of publicity. As the facts have not been brought before a tribunal we will not name the party impli-

cated, but content ourselves with showing how, and what kind of crime can be committed with comparative impunity. An attorney well known as a practitioner at certain of the Metropolitan County Courts, received a sum of money from a client (just before the Fraudulent Trusts Bill came into operation), to pay an auctioneer for the sale of an estate. He retained the money to his own use, and his client, a lady, was obliged to pay a second time. She sued the attorney for the money, and obtained representation of his poverty gave time for payment by instalments. It is said that the same attorney received a sum of £200, not long since, from a prisoner in jail, to effect a composition with the prisoners' creditors. The attorney applied this money also to his own purposes, and the miserable client upon discovering the appropriation, died broken-hearted in his prison. The attorney is now (or has been recently) on a visit to a distant inland city of England. When he arrives there he will be arrested by a friend, and will file his schedule for discharge from all his debts by the County Court. All his town creditors, desirous of opposing him, will have to journey to W—, if they ever hear of his insolvency at all. All the notice legally required is that the messenger of the County Court is to swear that he posted a notice to them. Of course, cases will occur in which such notices never reach their destination. When the attorney next revisits town he will be clear of all his liabilities. We are putting no imaginary case, but narrating actual facts, suppressing names only for a very sufficient reason.

If you wish to sell a house or estate, the worst method to adopt is to enter it upon the books of a house-agent. The first will probably not sell it; when you discover another who will, you will have to pay the second, and the first as well. Plenty of other house-agents will be ready to swear that this is the "custom of the trade." You will, it is very likely, find that under the cover of a book, or the heading of a letter, whereon you inscribed your name as a seller, was a distinct agreement to pay upon sale of the property, whether effected by means of the agent or not. Your attention was of course directed to this at the time, but perhaps you only looked at the amount of commission. You will most likely have to pay the first agent more for *not* selling your property, than if you had walked into the most aristocratic lawyers' office in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and paid their charges for conducting the business responsibly and thoroughly, at the highest legal charges, beginning to end. Of course you will have, moreover, to pay the agent who actually does sell, but at this you will scarcely grumble.

A correspondent of the "Morning Star," adopting the signature of "A Man in the Street," traces most ingeniously, and with considerable aspect of truth, a connection between the "Waterloo Bridge Mystery" and the recent conspiracy against the life of the French Emperor. He assumes the murdered man to have been a foreign spy, put out of the way by certain of the conspirators upon their detection of his treachery. This view appears to be corroborated by several circumstances, especially by the secrecy in which the crime has been enveloped. The correspondent mentioned, first promulgated his theory as to the deceased being a political spy at the time of the discovery of the remains.

Many London pedestrians will recollect the establishment of the quack doctor in Westminster, who used recently to cover his walls and front parlours with absurd maniacal denunciations of his "followers and slaves," varied by copies of his "525th letter of common sense to Lord Palmerston," and ironical appeals to "Johnny Bull," always terminating in "Bah!" The old fellow, who was far more amusing than obnoxious, has on one or two occasions allowed his humour to exceed the ordinary limits of decorum in his dainty caricatures and bragging defiance of the governing powers generally. After one or two warnings, he again transgressed a few days ago, and was called upon to receive sentence for one of his ancient misdeeds. The Recorder imprisoned him for twelve months with hard labour, in spite of obvious evidences of disordered intellect on the part of the prisoner. At the end of his term he is to find heavy, probably in his circumstances impossible, bail for two years. The consequence of this severity is that the man is looked upon in the neighbourhood as a persecuted individual.

THE JUDGMENT IN ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered their judgment, on Saturday, in the case of Ditcher v. Denison, which came on upon appeal from the decree of the Court of Arches pronounced in April, 1847. The Court decided upon dismissing the appeal without costs, thus coinciding with the opinion of the Dean of the Arches, that the suit was not commenced within the two years limited by the Church Discipline Act, and that consequently the proceedings against the Archdeacon were altogether groundless and bad.

EXECUTION OF CHRISTIAN SATTLER.—On Monday morning, Christian Sattler, who was convicted at the January sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to death for the murder of John Thain, a detective officer, was hanged at Newgate. About a quarter of an hour before the time of execution, the unfortunate man received a letter from his father, who lives in a remote part of Bavaria. The letter was full of commiseration and forgiveness. Sattler conducted himself at the scaffold with great composure.

POLICE.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.—Charles Fisher Richardson, landlord of the Rose and Crown public-house, Church Street, Stoke Newington, was summoned before Mr. Tyrwhitt, by the excise authorities, for three separate penalties of £20 each, for having his name painted over the door of his house as being licensed for the sale of foreign wines, spirits, beer, and tobacco.

Mr. Marshall attended to prosecute on behalf of the excise. The defendant did not appear, and it was stated that when the summons was served upon him he expressed his determination not to attend before the magistrate, and said the authorities might do their best and worst. The defendant had originally received and paid for his license, but it expired on the 10th of October last. Within the given time he was duly notified that his license had expired, but he refused to renew it. One of the excise officers called and found the defendant's name written up as a retailer of excise articles. The house was open, and trade being carried on. It was intimated that it was the defendant's intention to sell the house, and that that was the reason why he would not pay for his license.

Mr. Tyrwhitt fined him on the first count £20 and costs, and ordered it to be paid forthwith.

DECISION UNDER THE NEW MATRIMONIAL ACT.—At the Worship Street Police-court, Mr. Solomons, the solicitor, attended before Mr. Hamill, accompanied by a well-dressed and handsome young woman, on whose behalf he applied for an order, under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, to protect her property from her husband, who had twice deserted her in America, after emigrating with her to that country. Previously to the first desertion her husband managed to obtain possession of the whole of the available funds at her disposal, with which he heartlessly absconded, after converting into money the trifling residue of her property, over which her husband had no legal control. She followed him to Australia, to which country she ascertained he had fled, and ultimately discovered him located at Melbourne. On the second occasion he robbed her of every remnant of property, including even her wedding-ring. She understood that he was now following her to England to possess himself of the money she had carried in this country after quitting America. She therefore besought protection for her property under the new Act.

Mr. Hamill, however, said that as the alleged desertion had taken place out of this country, to which his jurisdiction was strictly confined, he was reluctantly compelled to reject the application.

SIR PETER'S IDEA OF PUGILISM.—Stephen Madden, a lightly-built, little man, was placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with deserting his wife and child.

The Relieving Officer of the West London Union said the prisoner's wife and child had been chargeable to the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, for the last eight weeks, during which period she had been deserted by her husband.

Sir Peter Laurie inquired how he got his living?

Mrs. Madden said by fighting and sparring.

Sir Peter Laurie expressed great surprise, and asked where the prisoner could find a smaller man to fight with?

Prisoner asked his wife with whom he had fought last?

Mrs. Madden said with Quin, and he had been in the habit of sparring for

benefits, and coming home at three o'clock in the morning and ill-using her.

Mr. Martin asked her where she got the black eye she appeared with?

Mrs. Madden said she went a few days ago to ask her husband for a penny to get some bread for the child, and he struck her and caused the black eye.

Sir Peter Laurie said he would prevent him from fighting and sparring for some time, and committed him to prison for two months with hard labour.

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